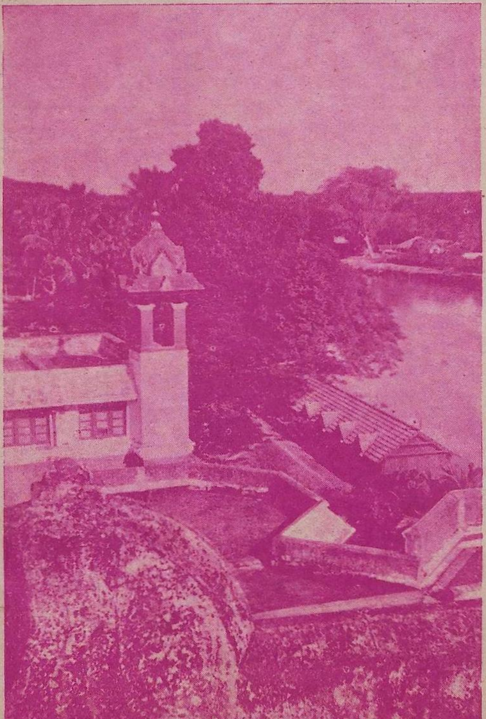
# THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE MAGAZINE



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1948—49
No. 1

THE
**Kumbakonam
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Magazine**

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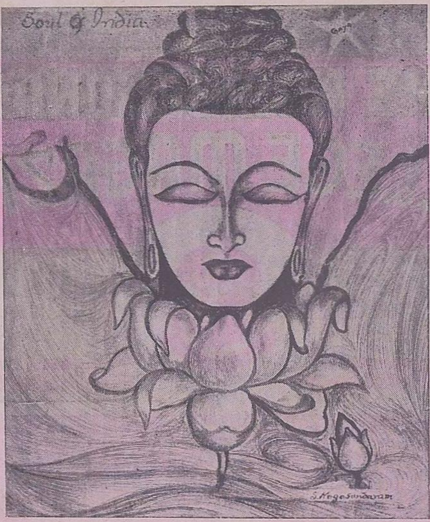


Soul of India.

THE
**Government
College,
Kumbakonam**

1948 — 49
JANUARY

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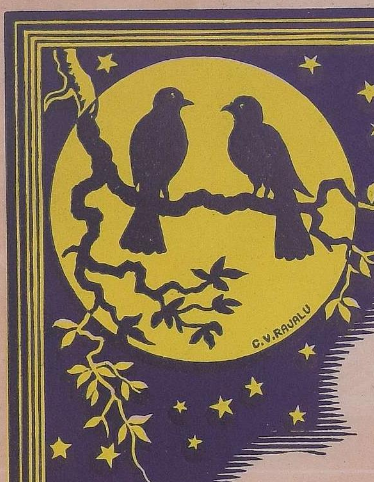
## Contents.

ARTICLES

New Year Greetings *Frontispiece*
Lead Thou Me On *Page* 1
The Search for New Genes 4
Maths. The Queen of Sciences 7
The Grand Canoe Tour 9
H. E. The Governor-General on Education 11
IndependenceDay Celebrations 11
Each one teach one in practice 13
The Scholarship Convocation 13
A Dedication to Mother India 16
Health and Hygiene 17
Social Service 21
Advice to Students 25
Premier on True Education 25
College Union 26
History and Economics Assn. 28
The Social Service League 29
Maths. & Science Association 30
College Notes 30
இரு காட்சிகள் 33
தமிழ் மொழிப் பாட்டு 37
அறிவுரைகள் 38
தமிழ்ப் பேரவை 39
नमस्क्रिया 41
प्रशंसा 42
समुद्रः 43
The Samskrita Samajam 45
The English Association 47
Athletic Association 48

PICTURES

The College View *Wrapper P.* 1
—*Sri K. V. Janakiraman*
Soul of India 2
—*S. Nagasundaram*, IV B.SC.
Editorial Board *Facing Page* 8
College Union 8
English Association 9
Tamil Association *Facing Page* 9
H. E. Dr. C. Rajaji *Page* 11
Hoisting the National Flag 11
—*R. Srinivasan*, IV B.SC.
Education Minister 13
His. & Eco. Assn. *Facing Page* 16
Social Service League 16
Members of the Canoe Club 17
Sardar Patel *Page* 25
Our Premier 25
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 30
Our New Principal 31
—*R. Srinivasan*, IV B SC.
The College Tower 40
—*Janab K. M. Ismuth*
Our Banner and Bapu 41
—*Sri R. K. Parthasarathi*
Dr. C. Kunhan-Raja 46 & 47
—*D. Narayanaswami*, II Class & *G. Seetharaman*, I Class




# NEW YEAR GREETINGS

FOR

— 1949 —

[ C. Veerarajulu, III B.A., IV B/T.]

*Welcome, Thou rising Year,*
*Come with bright smile and cheer,*
*O! Harbinger of new hopes!*

*Welcome, Thou Happy Year,*
*Like the new dawn, fresh and clear,*
*Bring us delight, bring us hope!*

*Good-bye, Thou Waning Year!*
*Thou hast fallen old and sere;*
*Ring in the fresh New Year*

*Ring out all old griefs,*
*Ring in all new joys,*
*To serve our land, our country dear!*

THE

# Kumbakonam College

MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXIII — No. 1

## LEAD THOU ME ON

[ Sri K. V. Janakiraman, B. A. ]

STANDING on the pier in Pondicherry, one lonely day, I was gazing intently at the deep blue sea beneath. The sun had just then set and the birds had said their vespers. Alone, alone was I, with nothing round me when thoughts of agony flashed across my mind. I thought of the vanity of life and the emptiness of death. Cold thoughts of Man's impotence against the might of Nature left me wondering. I thought of the sweet child of God that must have stood there along with me to cheer me up through the weary path of human life. A sense of frustration seized me and the waves of the ocean seemed to laugh at me. The solitary statue of Dupleix only heightened my sense of loneliness. The gentle moon smiled upon me and the stars winked at my gloom. But suddenly, I know not whence, I saw a vision—a gentle bearded visage with glittering eyes. I saw it for a moment and recognised the gentle smiling face that has been the point of sanity amidst the rough and tumble of our noisy life.

∴ ∴

This saint at Pondy, this modern Yogin was born seventy-six years ago in golden Bengal—that land that has given us a mighty harvest of noble sons. Early in the morning when "the vision delightful alone on the hills whom the silences cover" had not yet appeared, on 15th August, 1872 this wonder-child was ushered into the world of man. It was a Thursday in the month of Avani. Dr. Krishna Dhana Ghose, the proud father of this superhuman child and Swarnalata Devi, the lucky mother, felt very happy, naturally. A Jesus had to leave his place of birth in childhood to become a Christ. Krishna had to be carried away to a different place to become a Lord and Saviour. And likewise this wonder child was taken to England very early in life. This delicate plant of the East had to grow in the warm light of the knowledge of the West.

As a young man of eighteen Sri Aurobindo joined the King's College at Cambridge. Coming out with flying colours he sat, as was usual with all intelligent and ambitious Indian youngsters of those days, for the Indian Civil Service Examination. Failure was a thing unknown to that young man and he stood fourth in the rank of those who came out successful in the ordeal. A vast panorama of material felicity was before him. But Aurobindo was in the hands of God and a greater kingdom of the wealth which rusteth not, awaited him. He did not complete his horse-riding training and the steel frame of India failed to swallow him. A nobler mission was in store for him. Aurobindo had already won the classical Tripos, and he enjoyed reading Dante and Goethe. Inspired by

them he began writing fine poems and then composed his "Songs of Myrtilla".

In 1893 when he was twenty-one, Aurobindo sailed to his mother-country along with the Maharaja of Baroda, between whom a strong bond of friendship had already grown. The first ship which they ought to have taken drowned at Lisbon. The news was flashed to India. Aurobindo's father died heart-broken, believing that his precious jewel had been lost on the way. But the saviour of humanity was saved by God. Aurobindo sailed in another ship and reached the Indian shores safely.

∴ ∴

Aurobindo began his service in Baroda as Professor of English in the Maharaja's College. Soon he became the Vice-Principal of the same college. He then began studying Sanskrit and delighted in the Upanishads and Kalidasa. His thirst for knowledge was unquenchable. He knew already English, French, German and Italian. But not contented with that, he learnt Marathi, Hindi and Gujerati. Baroda served as his laboratory.

He was leading a simple life with noble thoughts. He ate only little; but read much. He slept little and worked much. He was so fond of books that he spent a major part of his income in buying them. It was then that he wrote plenty of poems on almost all subjects. He was never angry. He maintained a good physique and never missed his regular walks. A born poet, he loved music greatly. His published works consist of his long poem on "Love and Death" and "Baji Prabhu". He translated Kalidasa's "Vikrama and Urvasi" and himself wrote a drama, "Perseus, the Deliverer". His "Ahana" is a fine invocation to the Goddess of Dawn "that vision delightful", to come down and live with humanity. But Poetry alone could not exercise all the faculties of this indefatigable worker.

In 1902 Sri Aurobindo entered politics and attended the 1904-5 Congress Sessions. In 1905 Bengal was partitioned and this released the uncontrollable anger and energy in Bengal. The cry for complete Independence rent the air and the whole of India was in revolt against alien domination. Fiery Aurobindo could not remain a a passive spectator of the agonies of the Motherland. Mother and motherland have always been to him greater than heaven itself. In July 1906 he took long leave and threw himself heart and soul into the service of his brethren. In August, the National College was started and Aurobindo served in it for some time on a nominal pay. Next year he became the editor of "Vande Mataram." It was Rishi Bankim's gift to India—this cry, "Vande Mataram." Aurobindo sympathized with the extremists in the Congress and the session at Surat in 1907 was eventful. Lala Lajpat Rai and Rash Bihari Ghose crossed swords here and the whole thing ended in confusion.

Amidst all this tumult, Aurobindo was developing strange passions. He wanted to become a Yogi and see God face to face. At first, service to the country appeared to him as a form of Yoga. Yoga meant skill in whatever one might be doing. But his passion was not so easily to be satisfied. He met Vishnu Bhaskara Lele who initiated him into the mysteries of Yoga—that attempt of Man to reveal the God in him and finally merge in that Ocean of Bliss.

More trials were awaiting him. On the thirtieth of April 1908 a bomb burst and killed some foreigners in Mirzapur. This was magnified beyond proportion by the then rulers of the country and it gave them an opportunity to give vent to their unholy ire. The Alipore Bomb throwing case attracted the attention of all and caused a big sensation in the country. On the 5th of May 1908 Sri Aurobindo was arrested under suspicion.

While C. R. Das was arguing his case in the court, Aurobindo was deep in meditation in the prison. To the courageous and the liberated, stone walls do not make a prison. In every object of Nature he saw God. He never looked at the prison or the prisoners; but saw Vasudeva everywhere. Observing a row of ants one day, he forgot them and saw in them the Living Spirit. The truth dawned on him "Vasudevam Idam Sarvam; Sarvam Kalu Idam Brahma."

∴ ∴

Next year Aurobindo was released. He was found to be innocent. He started editing "Dharma" in Bengali and "Karma Yogi" in English. These weeklies served as his mouthpiece to spread his gospel of Divine life. He wanted that Satya Yuga must be established here and now. Nothing is impossible for a Yogin. His writings were later on collected and published in two volumes, "The Ideals of the Karma Yogin" and the "Brain of India".

The Congress was still divided. The country had not yet become quiet. There were wild rumours of Aurobindo being exiled from his country. Just then he wrote an open letter in his "Karma Yogi" which was considered seditious by the rulers. In it he explained how the country awaited a Divine personality to release her from bondage and also envisaged passive resistance. How prophetic have been his words!

To the correspondent of "India" he then said that he really saw God and that the time was not far away when the low shall rise and the high come down.

∴ ∴

Suddenly in March 1910 Aurobindo disappeared from Calcutta. On the fourth of April he reached Pondicherry which until now he has not left. There was a long silence for four years and on 15th August 1914 the "Arya" made its appearance. For six and a half years through "Arya" Aurobindo preached his ideal of life and in 1921 Arya went to rest.

People gathered round him in hundreds and his Ashram today, presided over by the benign Mother, is a source of light to many in the dark.

His "Life Divine" explains his Yoga. This world is not unreal. What God created is as real as He Himself is. Bodily torture will lead one nowhere. God must be mixed in humanity through self-realisation. To talk of the futility of life is useless. We must live in God and do our duty. Our mind, body and soul must do the work of God. The seeds of Godlike power are in us still. Man must try to reach out to the Divine. He must become a Superman. Bhakti, Gnana and Nishkamya Karma must mingle together and produce Divine Music. Like a whole garden of roses inside a bottle in the form of essence, Aurabindo's philosophy contains in itself the spirit of the Gita and the Upanishads.

∴ ∴

The Vision gradually disappeared. I looked all around. There was perfect silence everywhere. A profound calmness reigned in my mind and I walked on slowly ever remembering the bearded visage of the modern superman.

From afar was heard gentle music. Inside a far off church people were praying. Gently did the music sail by me and I heard it clearly. They sang "Lead, oh, kindly light, lead thou me on."

I repeated to myself, My Master! My Only Light, Lead Thou me on.

# THE SEARCH FOR NEW GENES.

[ Sri. V. Ramamurthi, M.A., A.I.A.R.I.]

Among the various off-springs that have been incubated and hatched by the Mother Science of Biology, one of the youngest and perhaps one which is subjected to intensive research is 'genetics' which seeks to explain the way in which the different manifestations of the unique thing called 'life' are initiated and continued. The units of genetics, are the smallest living particles called 'genes'.

It has long been known that plants and animals are made up of certain units called cells. Just as different kinds of houses from a cottage to a bungalow can be built up from the same or similar kinds of bricks, so also all the different kinds of plants and animals are built up from the same or similar kinds of cells. Each unit or cell contains a dense vital central part called nucleus in which during the division (a process by which the living organisms grow), certain red bodies which, when stained are darkish, called 'chromosomes' are observed. And it has been demonstrated that these chromosomes contain a vast number of the living units of genetics called 'genes' which appear to be arranged in linear order, all along the length of chromosomes. These genes are the atoms of heredity, are the determiners in the development of heritable characters and are transmitted from one generation to another by means of chromosomes in the germ cells.

This has long been established by the work of the Austrian Abbot, Mendel, who, working with garden peas showed by a series of experiments that the characters of organisms are controlled by certain definite units which he termed factors and that these units remain absolutely pure and unaltered, no matter how they are mixed by hybridisation and also that they segregate out in the germ cells. These genes which are the factors constitute the building blocks of the plant and animal breeder. The greater his variety of his store of this material, the greater are the chances of creating desirable offsprings to order. The particular character of a plant or animal such as the tallness or dwarfness, big size of the fruit or the development of accessory and secondary characters in male and female organisms, and so on, are being controlled by these genes; either one such gene may be responsible for a character or a group of genes, transmitted *enbloc* in generations may control the particular character of an organism. It may also be that one gene may control a group of characters which are inherited enbloc and in such a case the characters are said to be linked. Usually the number of genes present in each organism is very large and it has been estimated by Morgan (an American biologist) and other pioneer workers that the number of genes vital to the normal life of a pomace fly (Drosophila) is not less than 14,400! Such advanced works in the inheritance of plant characters likewise has revealed so far the presence of about 350 genes.

The scientific breeding of cultivated plants has become so important in all the progressive countries of the world, in order to meet the changing and ever increasing demand for food and raw materials. Naturally when a plant breeder is assigned the task of improving a crop, he exploits immediately the existing variability in a crop plant. By such an understanding of the existing variability of characters in a particular plant, he selects certain desirable individual and the required improvement is brought about. This is the simple method of selection. Occasionally, in a field of particular crop where such desirable characters are exhibited by a group of plants, the mass selection

method is the rule. Often in a particular cultivated and selected crop, all the characters desired by the breeder, are not observed. For instance, if a particular variety of paddy is high yielding it has certain undesirable characters like susceptibility to diseases, or shattering of grains or poor straw building or lodging and so on. When the particular character of high yield of grains, is to be utilised, the breeder naturally resorts to hybridisation of the variety with others in which the required characters are present, although the latter may not be suitable from other view points.

It has been found that in the case of many cultivated plants, wild or allied species or varieties exist and in most cases exhibit certain dominant desirable characters which can be utilised successfully for the improvement of the cultivated crop by hybridisation, such as resistance to diseases, drought resistance, etc. The desirable characters are due to such dominant genes present in the chromosome material of the plant. So to facilitate such a work, the modern plant breeders are on the look out for new genes which may be successfully introduced in the nuclear material of the cultivated plants.

To achieve this object, various progressive countries like U. S. S. R, U. S. A and Germany have organised the Bureau of Plant Introduction which organises several expeditions to various parts of the world to make collections of plants in their own places of origin. These are studied and subjected to intensive research and if found desirable by the presence of dominant genes that can be introduced in their cultivated plants they are collected and utilised. Mention must be made of Dr. Varilov (whose death was recently announced) who was the head of the Department of Plant Industry, Leningard. Under his leadership many expeditions were carried out in an extensive scale and in the most systematic way not only in Russia but in a great part of the Old and New Worlds, such as Asia Minor, Afghanistan, Turkey, Siberia, North West India, Persia, and East Indies in the Old World, and Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and others in the New World. Many hundreds of plants, both wild and cultivated, have been introduced in Russia and these have given them a large variety of many new desirable genes utilised either as such by simple introduction or successfully hybridised with their cultivated plants. Such expeditions are undertaken by the U. S. A. Government which also maintains a Bureau of Plant Introduction, whose main function is to continuously introduce useful wild and cultivated plants from all parts of the world. The Germans likewise, under the leadership of Schick in the early thirties, organised expeditions for important collections of new wild and cultivated plants. Their introduction of varieties grown in Latin America is especially well-known.

Many Indians who have toured South America, especially Argentina, were struck by the similarity of climate and natural vegetation that is common for South India. If the National Government of India organise such expeditions for plant introduction, great improvements can be made so far as the cultivated crops of South India are concerned.

This search for new genes discloses certain striking facts that most of them have restricted zones of origin, both in the New and the Old World. In these restricted zones of origin, a wealthy variety of diversity is exhibited, chiefly a large variety of genetically dominant characters. Such expeditions as were carried out by groups of workers and co-workers of Dr. Varilov have shown, that North Western India and Afghanistan are the places of origin of certain varieties of soft wheat, many garden crops like beans, pea, carrot, lentil, linseed and so on. The east Asiatic countries are found to be the

probable places of origin of rice, millet, soya-bean, mangosteen and so on. In the New World, Mexico and Central America are the places of origin of maize, pepper, sapota, papaya and other crops. Latin American countries like Peru and Bolivia are the originators of certain cultivated varieties of potato.

Another striking fact that the work of Varilov and others has revealed is that the most important centres of origin of cultivated plants are near the tropics and sub tropics and mountainous regions. This is evidently due to the fact that optimum conditions for luxuriant plant growth are afforded and the result is the accumulation of varietal diversity. It is also speculated by workers like Dixon, Hurst and Hamshaw Thomas that Cosmic and X rays might also be responsible for the great diversity and the number of species in these areas, especially that X rays are the efficient agents for artificial production of mutations.

The materials that are so collected by such expeditions are utilised in a number of ways. Some of them are found to be directly useful and prove successful for cultivation. For instance, sugarcane, a dominant crop with probable origin in the East is extensively cultivated in the West Indies and is a very enterprising trade there. Likewise rubber now cultivated in Eastern Asiatic countries like Malaya, which is said to grow nearly 50% of the world supply of rubber is a crop with origin in Latin America. Similarly tobacco now successfully grown in U.S.A. is a crop introduced there from South America.

The materials so collected during expeditions are also utilised as valuable materials for breeding with the already cultivated plants of the region. To give a single instance, potato breeding has been revolutionised by the discovery in Central and South America of a large number of cultivated and wild species, totally different from the one cultivated.

Even in the same country advances in the technique of hybridisation of widely different species and genera and the discovery of doubling chromosomes by some chemical and other agents which result in introducing fertile plants out of sterile hybrids have made it possible to bring certain desirable combinations. In India, the work on sugarcane by Barber and Venkataraman T. S. is very laudable. Such allied plants like bamboo, sorghum and wild sugarcane were successfully crossed with the cultivated sugarcane varieties, resulting in the increase of sugar content and the rigidity of the plant itself to withstand certain adverse conditions of growth. It is not surprising that we heard recently about perennial varieties of wheat, naturally coloured cotton plants and varieties from Russia where some perennial grasses allied to wheat were successfully crossed with the cultivated varieties. This revolutionised even the habit of the wheat plant which is normally, an annual. It would be very interesting to search for such an allied perennial grass that can be successfully crossed with paddy crop and if a plant breeder succeeds in introducing such a perennial paddy crop, he is certainly the one who has served the country very well! There are still areas in the world where the plant resources are still untapped like China, Argentina, the interior of the Himalayan regions and there also remain great prospects of entire new species hitherto uncultivated, being introduced for use by man. The search for new genes therefore must go on.

# MATHEMATICS, THE QUEEN OF SCIENCES

[ Sri. L. Rajagopalan, M.A., B.T. ]

Sometimes it is casually remarked that apart from the ordinary school Arithmetic, higher Mathematics has no bearing on life and as such it is fit only for the amusement of some talented few. This remark is mainly due to the fact that the effects of Mathematics on human life and civilization are often indirect and so the generality of people are blind to the supreme role that it has played in the evolution of human life.

Ever since the dawn of history, man's attempt has been to probe into the mysteries of nature and to harness nature to provide for the amenities of life. This has resulted in an enormous amount of knowledge which has been classified into branches like Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Biology, Medicine etc. It has been said that "Mathematics is the hand maid of the sciences". The fact is that without Mathematics other sciences would have been nowhere and progress in them would have come to a stand-still long ago. The great engineering achievements of the modern age, the constructions of railways and tunnels, of dams and bridges, the developments of navigation by ocean and air, the progress in banking and economics, in accountancy and in insurance against all kinds of accidents are but a few of the numerous aspects of modern civilization that have come to pass because of Mathematics.

"The progress, and the improvement of Mathematics are linked to the prosperity of the State" said Napoleon.

"Mathematics is the gate and the key of the sciences. Neglect of Mathematics works injury to all knowledge, since he who is ignorant of it cannot know the other sciences or the things of the world. And what is worse, men who are thus ignorant are unable to perceive their own ignorance and so do not seek a remedy" wrote Bacon.

"It is almost impossible to follow the later developments of physical or general chemistry without a working knowledge of Mathematics"—Mellor.

All major sciences are inextricably connected, nay are immensely indebted to Mathematics.

*Mathematics and Physics*: Physics is the study of physical phenomena occurring in nature. We observe for instance that a ray of light changes its direction while passing from one medium to another. This observation alone is not of much use to humanity or to the improvement of the subject itself. Here Mathematics comes into the picture, establishes the relation between the angles of incidence and refraction namely $\sin i = u \sin r$ and thus describes the phenomenon most precisely and completely. It is only this formula that is ultimately responsible for the construction of lenses, rectifying glasses for those with defective vision and other instruments which have helped man and added to his joy and comfort. The above formula involves trigonometry. Will not the subject of Trigonometry be more interesting and beautiful if the student is aware of its potential usefulness in life? Readers can multiply hundreds of other instances in Physics, where Mathematics has played a vital role.

*Mathematics and Chemistry* —Accurate observations of temperature and pressure, delicate measurements of weights and volumes of substances are absolutely necessary in the calculation and the fixation of the Atomic weights, equivalent weights, molecular weights and valencies of substances in the study of chemistry. Formulae of complicated compounds are

determined by Mathematical principles and these formulae of substances are indispensable in the balanced equation which alone can completely describe a chemical reaction. Ultimately every conclusion in chemistry assumes a mathematical form without which proper understanding is out of the question.

In physical chemistry, the modern theory is that the atoms of elements consist of the positive and negative particles of electricity, namely, the protons and electrons and that the difference between one element and another is due only to the number, geometrical arrangement and the motion of these particles within the atom. Thus a stage has been reached where the further study of atoms is not possible for a scientist if he is not an expert in Higher Mathematics. Could Eddington's recent conclusion that in this Universe there are exactly $(136.2)^{256}$ protons possible but for his mastery of Pure Mathematics ?

*Mathematics and Scientific Discoveries*:– Mathematical investigations have resulted in the prediction and discovery of new scientific principles. Accurate measurements in the weight of atmospheric air led to the prediction of the existence of some rare gas and this resulted in the discovery of Argon.

The presence of a new planet was suspected because the planet Uranus did not occupy the place predicted by astronocal calculation. This set astronomers search for the new plant vigourously. The planet Neptune was discovered.

Maxwell tried to find out the properties of the ethereal medium. This led him to his celebrated differential equations from which he deduced that light and electricity are one and the same form of wave-motion set up in ether, but differing only in their wavelengths. How marvellous are the modern achievements like the Wireless, the Radio, Television and the wonder working Radar which are all the consequence of Maxwell's deductions ?

*Mathematics in Biology, Medicine and Psychology*:—Time was when people thought that life processes were essentially different from those of non-living matter and therefere not amenable to mathematical treatment. But recently, formulae have been found out to express the relationship between the nature of seeds and heights of plants. In Medicine, for example, there are formulae to express the rate of diminution of a wound. With the help of the formulae, the day of complete cure of the wound is predicted and if it is not cured on that day, the conclusion is that some infection has taken place.

The ratio between the radius of a nerve to that of its sheath has been found as 1 : 1.6. But incidentally, this is the ratio of the radius of a submarine cable to that of its cover if the velocity of signalling is to be the greatest. This reveals the enormous intelligence working in nature.

In Psychology the intelligence quotient of a student is expressed as his mental age/his chronological age, multiplied by 100. Suitable intelligence tests are devised to find out the I. Q. of the students and suitable remedial measures are carried out.

Again, the growth in weight of infants upto nine months old is given by the formula $\log [x/(341{\cdot}5 - x)] = k\,(t - 1{\cdot}66)$ where '$x$' is the weight in ounces, '$t$' the number of months and '$k$' a constant.

*Mathematics and Philosophy*: Mathematics has revolutionised philosophical thought and helped to establish Philosophy on a more rational basis. The study of the heavenly bodies made possible by Mathematical Astronomy has indeed taught us our insignificance compared to the space of the Universe abounding in countless stars far mightier

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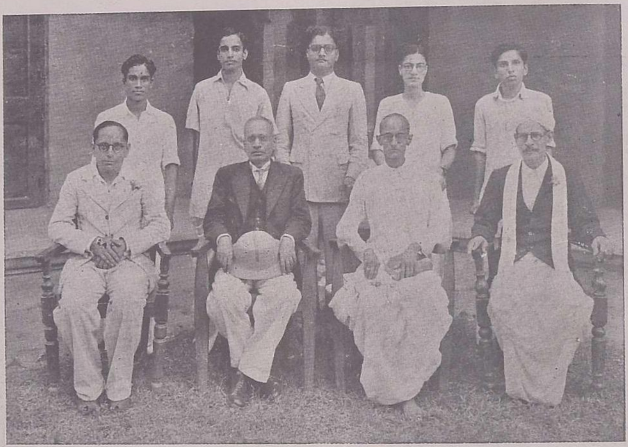
Office-bearers, College Union,
with
Sri R. Soundararaja Iyengar, B.A., B.L.



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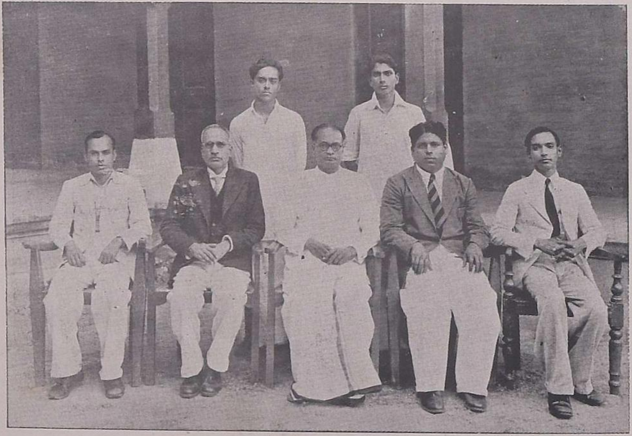

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and greater than our Sun at great distances. This has created in us a reverence to the Supreme Force, the Creator.

The Theory of Relativity, an attempt to find an absolute System by which the events of this Universe can be described, has resulted in a fourth dimensional Universe with all its puzzling implications, making men more philosophical and spiritual.

The elusive properties of the mathematical infinity quite resemble the attributes of the *'Paramatman'* conceived by our Ancient Sages as being beyond space, time and causation. Again, clear and mathematical explanations of the Astronomical Phenomena like the eclipses have driven away Superstitions.

Albert Einstein, the author of the Theory of Relativity, observed, "It is enough for me to contemplate and reflect upon the marvellous stucture of the Universe, perpetuating itself through all eternity, which we can dimly perceive and try to humbly comprehend even an infinitisemal part of the intelligence manifested in Nature."

Dr. Millikan, the Nobel Prize winner, who first determined the mass of the electron, the tiniest particle in the Universe, quoting the above view of Einstein remarked, "That is as good a definition of God as I need. I feel quite convinced that there really is a Divinity that guides man's destiny. A purely materialistic philosophy is to me the height of unintelligence."

# THE GRAND CANOE TOUR

[V. Gopalan, IV, B.SC., (Math.) *Canoe Captain.*]

Four a.m., may seem an unearthly hour to lazy stay-in-beds but it did not seem so to the two dozen athletic figures in shorts and banyans that flitted here and there in the semi-darkness on the College canoe shore on the 4th Oct. 1948. It was the greatest morning of their lives; for the sailors of the College were embarking on their Grand Canoe Tour, which is an annual feature of the Canoe Club, which in its turn is a unique feature of our College.

It was a six-day tour and we had set our hearts on beating the previous year's record. With great hopes and with a blithe song on our lips, we began plying the oars, and the boat moved forward. So all day long we worked with intervals for breakfast and lunch and reached Tirupayanam at 9 p.m. Then we padded the hoof for two miles until we reached Tiruvadi where a fine supper was awaiting us. We had earned a good night's rest and did not hesitate to take it.

The next morning saw us bright and cheerful; ready to undertake another day's strenuous rowing. Reaching Tirukattupalli at 5-30 in the evening, we pushed on to Koviladi at 7-30 p.m. By this time we were ready for a sumptuous meal and a comfortable bed.

By Wednesday 10-30 a.m., we had reached Grand Anicut where was held *a council of war.* Since the condition of the boats was not satisfactory, it was decided to give up the idea of proceeding further and to retrace our way. As a compensation for unfulfilled ambition, an excursion was arranged to Lalgudi. It was a gala affair, the high light of which was the brilliant entertainment by S. S. Nagarajan and A. Dasaratharaman.

Then we began floating smoothly down the river on Thursday, reaching Tirukattupalli at 4–30 p. m., ready for some friendly matches with the Sir P.S.S. High School. It was a day of success for the College, for we won the matches both in Tennis and Volleyball. (A unique record, which the College Sportsmen might well envy!) We spent that night under the hospitable roof of the High School. After spending a few pleasant hours at Tirukattupalli, we started for Tiruvadi which we reached at 4–30 p.m. It was a Navaratri Friday and we were in a mood for the attractions of Tiruvadi. Probably it was the first time that the Tiruvadi Theatre enjoyed the patronage of such a critical band of young College students.

We had been away for six days and naturally our thoughts turned homewards. The swift current of the Cauvery carried us eagerly down the river. Stopping at Kapistalam for lunch we reached the College Canoe-shore at 5-30 p.m.

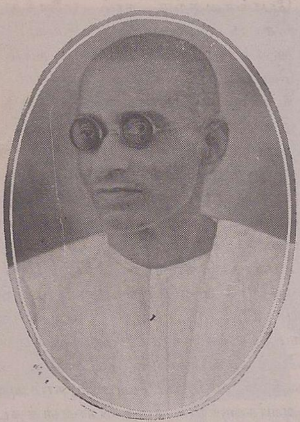
Sri A. G. Narasimham, the Vice-President of the Athletic Association, Sri K.Pavanasam, the Physical Director, and Sri N.R. Kedari Rao, the Vice-President of the College Union, were at the canoe shore to receive us with a smile and a Tea.

The six-days were strenuous days of hard physical labour; but the crew stood up to it with wonderful discipline and cheerfulness. Sri Kalyanasundaram Pillai, the Physical Instructor, was the able manager whose help and advice were very valuable to us. On our cruise both up and down the river, we were treated to a grand dinner by Sri R. Govindaswami Mooppanar of Kapistalam for which we are extremely grateful to him. At Koviladi Sri R. Madhava Rao placed us under a great debt of gratitude to him by standing us a fine feast. The Teachers of Umayalpuram also deserve our thanks for supplying us with curds. A. R. Subramaniam (the Speaker of our College Union) gave us at Tiruvadi, not merely the pleasure of his company, but also a nice Party. Thus we received great kindness from many persons whom we thank. We are also thankful to the Head-masters of the High Schools at Tirukattupalli and Tiruvadi for accommodating us in the School Premises. Lastly, we should not forget to thank Sri K. A. Krishnamurti, (one of our Old Boys and a canoe enthusiast) for his having kindly accompanied us and for his help in making arrangements and guiding us by his knowledge and experience.

On the whole, it was an exciting, memorable and adventurous experience to all those who took part in it—giving the thrill of out-door life and the vigour of physical exercise at its best. It pleased God Almighty to trust us to the mercies of the Cauvery and bring us back safe and sound without any mishap.

My name consists of seven letters, the first two is masculine, but the first three is feminine, the first four is again masculine, and the whole is feminine. What am I?

*Answer:* HEROINE (*See up-side down.*) —C. Veerarajalu.



H. E. Dr. C. Rajagopalachariar

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
ON
EDUCATION

—

"The Education that we receive in Schools and Colleges is worth nothing if it does not prepare us for life. We must know how to think. We must know how to feel, to reason, and to observe. That is the object of all the education we get."

# THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

[ A. Dasarатharaman, III, B.A., iv b/S.]

The First Anniversary of the Independence Day was celebrated by the College and the Union on Sunday, the 15th August 1948, at 8 a. m.

The National Flag was hoisted by the Principal.

Hoisting the National Flag

National Songs were sung by S. Vedantam and S. Krishnamurti.

Then the Principal read in clear tones the following message, sent by the Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, the Education Minister to the Government of Madras:—

INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

"To-day is the great day of Indian Independence. Let us thank God for the great freedom that He has given and pray to Him that He may vouchsafe to us the strength to keep it and use it for the good of the millions of our people and for humanity. India must grow into a great and mighty nation and for that it is necessary to raise the status of our people in the villages.

It is a matter of standing shame to us that a large majority of our people,

adults and children, in this country are illiterate. We must work to wipe out this standing shame. Every one of us can contribute towards this great achievement. Let each one of us teach at least another. "Each-one-teach-one," is a great saying. It is not difficult. It does not cost us money. What we want is only sincerity and earnest effort. This every one can and must give to our people. In fact, we owe it to them. I can only request all our educated brothers and sisters to resolve to do so on this great occasion, the first anniversary of our winning freedom's battle."

* *

Next, Sri G. Govindarajan, the Lecturer in Tamil, read the Tamil version of the same message:—

சுதந்திர தினச் செய்தி

"இன்றைய தினம் இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த மகத்தான தினமாகும். கடவுள் நமக்கு அருளிய இந்த உன்னதமான விடுதலைக்காக நாம் அவருக்கு நன்றி செலுத்துவோமாக! அவ்விடுதலையைப் பாதுகாத்து, கோடிக் கணக்கான நமது மக்களின் நன்மைக்காகவும் மனித சமுதாயத்தின் நன்மைக்காகவும் அதைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய ஆற்றலை நமக்கு அனுக்கிரகிக்குமாறு அவரை வேண்டிக் கொள்வோமாக! இந்தியா மகோன்னதமான ஒரு தேசமாக வளர வேண்டும்; அதற்காக வேண்டி, கிராமங்களில் இருக்கிற நமது மக்களின் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவது இன்றியமையாததாகும்.

இந்த தேசத்திலே மிகப் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள்—பெரியவர்களும் சிறியவர்களும்—தற்குறிகளாயிருப்பது நமக்கு என்றென்றும் அபகீர்த்தியைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு விஷயமாகும். நிலைத்துப் போன இந்த அபகீர்த்தியைப் போக்குவதற்கு நாம் முனைந்து வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்தப் பெரிய குறிக்கோளை எய்துவதற்கு நம்மில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் உதவி செய்யக் கூடும். நம்மில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் குறைந்த பட்சம் இன்னொருவருக்காகிலும் கல்வி கற்பிப்போமாக. "ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொருக்குக் கற்பிப்பாராக" என்பது சிறந்த முதுமொழியாகும். இது கஷ்டமான காரியமுமல்ல. இதற்காக நமக்குப் பணச் செலவும் பிடிக்காது. நமக்கு வேண்டியதெல்லாம் நேர்மையான நடத்தையும் மனப்பூர்வமான முயற்சியுமேயாகும். இவற்றை ஒவ்வொருவரும் நமது மக்களுக்காக மேற்கொள்ளக்கூடும், மேற் கொள்ளவும் வேண்டும். வாஸ்தவத்தில் பார்க்கப் போனால், நாம் அவற்றை அவர்களுக்காக மேற் கொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். கற்றறிந்த நமது சகோதர சகோதரிகள் அனைவரையும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்வதெல்லாம், விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் நாம் வெற்றி கண்டதன் முதல் ஆண்டு விழாவாகிய இந்த மகத்தான சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே மேற் கண்டவாறு செய்வதாக உறுதிகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதேயாகும்."

* *

Afterwards Miss V. Saroji and Mrs R. Satyabhama sang two Tamil songs—தவமும் பலித்ததம்மா and அருள் புரிவாய் கருணைக்கடலே— on the Value of Freedom.

A. R. Subramanian (IV B.A.), G. Rangaratnam (III B. Sc.), S. R. Nagarajan (I class), and A. Sethumadhava Rao (I'I class) gave short speeches appropriate to the occasion. With the singing of "வாழிய செந்தமிழ்" by S. Vedantam and "Jana Gana Mana" by S. Krishnamurti, the very pleasant function came to a happy end.

The Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar,
*Education Minister to the Government of Madras.*

## "EACH ONE TEACH ONE" IN PRACTICE.

In pursuance of the Hon'ble the Education Minister's exhortation, 'Each one Teach one', sixty-five students belonging to the different classes in the College taught various persons known to them and reported in writing to the Principal the names and addresses of the persons taught as also the subject-matter of the lessons given. Among them, ten students continued the teaching of the same person more than once and reported the results to the Principal. K. Lakshmanan (I class, IMP/T) deserves special mention as he taught the same person for the longest period, and achieved very satisfactory results in Arithmetic and Tamil Reading.

# "THE SCHOLARSHIP CONVOCATION"

[Miss S. Jayal, II Class, PCN/T]

It was a unique function that was held in our College on November 8, with Mr. H.C.M. McLaughlin, the District Collector of Tanjore, in the Chair. For the first time in the history of this College there was a "Convocation" for the awarding of Scholarships to a number of young men and women who had been successful in the Competitive Examination held for the purpose. A large and distinguished gathering consisting of many of the Alumni of the College and the enlightened Public of the Town was present.

Sri D. Namasivayam M. A., L. T., the

Principal, in welcoming all the guests spoke as follows:—

"I am thankful to all those present here for having so kindly responded to my invitation to this Extra-ordinary Meeting of the College Union for the presentation of the Awards and Renewals of Scholarships in the College for the year 1948-49. I have great pleasure in extending a cordial welcome to all of you. I am particularly grateful to Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin who have been so good as to honour us with their presence in our midst this day taking a prominent part in to-day's deliberations.

2. Perhaps many of you may not know that we have a large number of of Scholarships in this College for deserving students of various communities, poverty not being necessarily a condition in all scholarships. Owing to the interest evinced by the generous Public in the welfare of this College and the watchful care bestowed by the Kumbakonam College Old Boys' Association, this College is able to provide a number of Scholarships of appreciable value. Hitherto the grant of these Scholarships was announced in a corner of the Notice-Board, the Scholarships being subsequently paid at the Office of the College or of the Association. It occurred to me that the young men and women winning these Scholarships on the strength of Public and Special Examinations and retaining them on the evidence of approved progress, certainly deserved a greater recognition and a wider publicity then what they received hitherto. It is therefore proposed that from this year onwards the presentation of these Scholarships be made in a Special Meeting convened for the purpose. I trust that this new procedure will go a great way in stimulating the students to greater exertion in their efforts to win these Scholarships in future years. I hope that a reference at this Public Meeting to the distinguished personages in whose names or by whom these Scholarships are awarded would have a healthy influence on the ambitions of our present students. May I also hope that in the coming years more Scholarships will be made available by the philanthropic Public of this District and the grateful Alumni of this College, commensurate with the increasing strength and popularity of this growing Institution?

3. From permanent endowments alone, twelve Scholarships are given every year. The total capital value of these endowments comes to about Rs. 60,000 and the annual value of these Scholarships is about Rs. 1,400. Sri A. Subramanya Iyer one of the oldest of the Old Boys, who is happily still with us, taking keen interest in the welfare and growth of the College, has endowed one Scholarship available in the B. Sc. classes. Sri K. R. Raghunatha Rao and Sri K. R. Ramachandra Rao have also endowed one Scholarship to be awarded in the B. Sc. classes. In the beloved name of Dr. S. Rangachari, the famous poor man's Doctor of Madras, who hails from this District, a handsome endowment has been made by his wife to defray four coveted Scholarships, one in each of the University Classes. The son and the daughter of Professor K. R. Doraiswamy Iyer have commemorated his long and memorable connection with this College by endowing a substantial Scholarship for the best mathematics student in the B. Sc. classes without distinction of poverty, caste, creed or sex. There are also four "Subramaniam Scholarships" available, one for each of the University Classes. The "Edward Bird Scholarship" is a token Scholarship awarded to the best among the B. A. or B. Sc. students who passed their Intermediate from this College on the basis of the Public Examination Results. Considering the imposing list of the distinguished Alumni of the College who have made their mark in life from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, it will be evident to all of you

without my saying it that these endowments are inadequate. I am sure that this paucity of effort on the part of the ever willing Old Boys of this College is due to their not knowing the present demands of the College on their eager generosity. Now that Annual functions of this kind will bring the Old Boys into closer touch with the growing needs of the College, it will not take a long time before they take positive steps to make their list of Endowments line up with the list of the Alumni, thus perpetuating the mutual bonds, to the benefit of the present and future students of this ancient institution.

4. There are a few casual Scholarships. For over six years now, Sri K. Raghavendra Rao, a local merchant magnate, has been kind enough to send a donation of Rs. 125 at the commencement of each year towards the award of a Scholarship. We hope and trust that these Scholarships will be backed by permanent endowments before long.

5. But the main arterial flow of Scholarships is through the agency of the Kumbakonam College Old Boys' Association whose energetic Secretaries have been tapping all possible sources. During the last six years they have increased the number of Scholarships from barely Six of the annual value of Rs. 500 to nearly Thirty of the annual value of over Rs. 3,000. The Trustees of the Govindakudi Appakutti Iyer's Charities have given us Rs. 800 this year for the award of Six Scholarships in the Intermediate Classes. They have promised to increase this amount to Rs. 1,200 next year and to Rs. 1,600 the year after that, which will ultimately enable us to award Twelve Scholarships, three in each of the University Classes. His Holiness the Pandarasannidhi of the Thiruvaduthurai Mutt is donating Rs. 775 every year for the award of six Scholarships. His Holiness the Pandarasannidhi of Tiruppanandal Mutt is giving Rs. 170 for awarding a Scholarship to a Tamil student in the B. A. classes to perpetuate the memory of Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer. This Scholarship has been placed on a permanent footing by the creation of a Trust Deed, and by endowing lands for the purpose. We have two "Soundararajan Scholarships" in the B. A. classes endowed by Dewan Bahadur R. Narasimha Ayyangar, Retired Chief Engineer; two "Kasturiranga Iyengar Scholarships" in the Intermediate Classes endowed by Sri K. Srinivasan and Sri K. Gopalan, Proprietors of the Hindu; one "Muthukumaraswamy Chettiar Scholarship" endowed by Sri M.C.S. Ratnasabhapathy Chettiar, B. A., the present Chairman of our Municipality; one "Mani Rajagopal Scholarship" awarded by Sri T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar; two "Abdul Gani Scholarships"; one "Hyderabad Aravamuda Iyengar Scholarship"; one "Pandit Tyagaraja Chettiar Scholarship"; and one Scholarship available to a lady student in the Intermediate Class awarded by Sri A. Subramanya Iyer. Over and above all these, the Kumbakonam College Old Boys' Association is awarding four or five Scholarships every year from the limited funds at their disposal. The total value of the amount awarded this year as Scholarships through the agency of the Old Boys' Association comes to over Rs. 3,100 while the total value of all Scholarships this year, excluding the Government and College Scholarships comes to nearly Rs. 5,000. In passing, I may perhaps mention for your information that there are some Scholarships still pending consideration. As soon as their results are known, they will be presented in another Special Meeting convened for the purpose, as early as possible.

6. I take this opportunity to thank the Kumbakonam College Old Boys' Association and its energetic Office-bearers, particularly its grand old President, Sri A. Subramanya Iyer, for their ever abiding interest in the welfare and growth of their Alma Mater. I trust that with the increasing strength of the

College which is fast approaching a thousand, more and still more donations will pour in, so that in the course of a few years, at least ten per cent of the students of the College will have the distinction of winning Endowed Scholarships which in most cases may also be a welcome financial aid to them for the prosecution of their studies.

7. I have only one more observation to make before I conclude my address to-night. The winners of these Scholarships will no longer be like flowers that blossom unseen and unknown. The academic activities of this College will no longer be a closed book to the ever interested Public of this District. Under these stimulating conditions this institution with a glorious past cannot fail to achieve a more glorious future. I appeal therefore to future Donors to give freely on generous conditions. This College has a proud past and boasts of many distinguished Alumni. It has special advantages, natural and otherwise, which few Colleges in our Province possess. I am confident that the future of this College will unfold itself in a manner worthy of its past traditions and achievements and in keeping with the new aspirations and ideals which characterise a free, independent nation."

* * *

Then Mr. H.C.M. McLaughlin gave a very interesting and throughtful Address to the students in which he exhorted them to have Courage, Common-Sense and Faith as their chief ideals in life. He illustrated his statements with many examples from History and Literature.

Mrs. McLaughlin next distributed the Certificates of Awards and Renewals of Scholarships to 32 boys and 3 girls in the College.

With the vote of thanks proposed in a very felicitous way by Sri P. Sankaranarayanan, M.A., B.L., L.T., and the singing of the National Anthem, the happy function terminated.

# A DEDICATION TO MOTHER INDIA

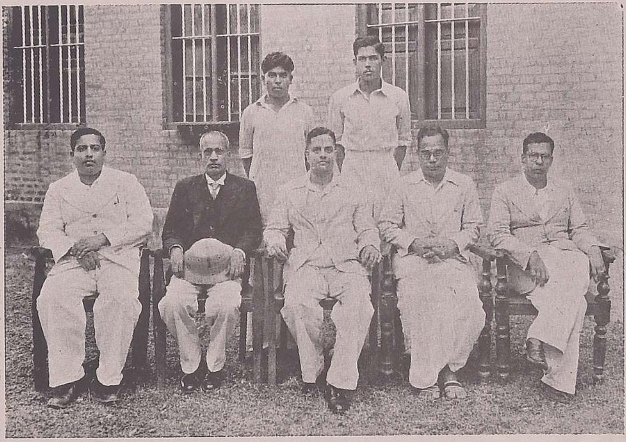
[ A. R. Subramanian, IV, B.A., iv b/T. ]

'MAN is born free but bound everywhere in chains' said the French philosopher, Rousseau. To be free is to live; to be slavish is to die. For a long time the fruits of freedom were denied to us. But Prometheus was to be unbound and that happened on the 15th August last year. India is now free, which means her genius can express itself without any let or hindrance.

Hitherto Indians felt themselves very small in international gatherings. But now, a revolution has come and things have happened quite unexpectedly. Not a shot was fired, not a drop of blood was shed and no one was killed. And yet we won the battle of freedom. How is this miracle to be explained?

In the small state of Porbandar was born a very great man in October 1869. He brought with him new hopes and new ideals. He forged new weapons of warfare. He was not a mere theorist with his head in the clouds; he was a practical philosopher. He knew what he wanted and he lived to achieve it. And having achieved it, he shuffled off his mortal coil and joined the immortals. You all know whom I mean.

India is always broadminded. It has the capacity to assimilate new religions, new cultures, new languages and new ideals. Various are the sizes and the colours of the beads strung in the garland of India; but they all form a harmonious blend. The land of Sri Rama, of Bud-



Office-bearers, History & Economics Association,
with
Sri K. Venkateswaran, M.A., B.L., A.I.I.B.

Office-Bearers, The Social Service League,
with
Sachivothama
Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., L.L.D., D.LITT., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Members of the College Canoe Club, with Dr. K. C. Chakko in their midst.

dha, of Asoka, of Akbar, of Sivaji and of Guru Nanak—this glorious land is once again free!

But in the wake of freedom have come unexpected responsibilities and sorrows. Every Indian must now do his duty. Mother India is giving the clarion call and we must obey her commands. We should now fight against all narrow-mindedness and against the many barriers that divide us from one another, so that out of the old shall rise, Phoenix-like, a new India with new life and vitality!

Now that the flag of free India is flying high, our minds go back to the past and we catch a glimpse of a fine panorama through the window of history. The true Indian is a child of the past—for, great ones have lived here and left their footprints on the sands of time. Let us here and now resolve to be worthy of our heritage, a heritage that is hoary and glorious. At a time when others were fighting for a few material satisfactions, the Indians were dreaming high and working for a newer and better world. Let us then clear our hearts and minds of petty jealousies and rivalries. Let us become men first, subduing the bestiality in us as much as possible; and then aspire to become spiritual. Let us, like angels of freedom, spread sweetness and light, wherever we are! Let us guard ourselves against all types of compartmentalism—religious, social or economic! Let Truth, Beauty and Goodness in everything that we do or say or even think be our ideals in life! And with this view, let us re-dedicate ourselves to the service of Mother India, so that we shall be true students now, and true citizens to-morrow, but always true children of God! Jai Hind!!

## HEALTH AND HYGIENE

With Special Reference to College Students.

[ V. Swaminathan, I Class, MPC/s.]

On Monday, 13—12—1948, there was a Public Meeting in the English Lecture Hall of the College under the auspices of the Social Service League, when Dr. R Narasimhachari, M. B. B. S., gave a Lecture on 'Health and Hygiene' with special reference to College Students.

In response to the invitation of the Principal several gentlemen representing the Public of Kumbakonam were present.

At first the Principal made the following speech :—

"With great pleasure I welcome Dr. R. Narasimhachari who has very willingly undertaken a task which will benefit us considerably. He is well-known to many of you by virtue of his connection with a prominent family in Kumbakonam. His experience is not confined to his private medical practice but extends to his service in the local Government Hospital, to his work in St John's Ambulance and to his employment as Medical Officer to Military Recruitment.

2. Perhaps I may say a word as to how this Meeting came to be arranged. While I was going through the Medical Inspection Reports of this College this year, I noticed the frequent remarks covering certain easily preventible diseases. We all know that knowledge

is power. I therefore thought that the spread of the necessary and adequate knowledge about health and hygiene will give us the needed power to avoid and to overcome these ordinary maladies. Though so far it has not been done, I consider that every annual Medical Inspection may, with advantage, be concluded with a general instructive lecture. Accordingly, I requested Dr. M. K. Subramanyam, the Medical Inspector of the College, to do what he could to disseminate this required knowledge. He was pleased to arrange with his 'Colleague' this present Lecture. I am very grateful to Dr.M.K. Subramanyam and Dr. R. Narasimhachari for the interest they have shown and the trouble they have taken to help us in this matter.

3. Some students asked me why this Lecture intended for the benefit of the College Students should be delivered at a Public Meeting. I have three reasons for inviting the Public to this Meeting. My first reason is that I want the Public of Kumbakonam to know what we are doing to attain a high standard of physical efficiency among the students of this College. My second reason is that there is advantage in making the parents and guardians of the local students know the immediate needs of their sons and daughters with regard to their physical welfare. My third reason is the need to tell the distinguished Old Boys and the generous, kind Public that in this College the necessary encouragement has not been given to physical soundness, while mental keenness has received adequate emphasis. We need the co-operation of the Old Boys and the local Public to make this one-sided South Indian Cambridge into an all-round South Indian Cambridge speedily. We have many Scholarships, Medals and Prizes to stimulate academic activities in this College but I regret to say that we do not possess similar numerous incentives to the encouragement of the Physical achievements of the students. I am unable to see why there should not be scholarships to be awarded in the Senior Classes for the students who won Championships in the previous year in this College. I am equally unable to see why we should not have a large number of Prizes, Medals, Cups and Trophies for award in recognition of the Physical skill of our students in Sports and Games. Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall be very grateful if you will be pleased to revolve these ideas and thoughts in your mind, while returning home after this Meeting. Let us hope that these revolving ideas and thoughts will become, sooner or later, less nebulous and more concrete. I believe that before this year is ended, all these serious defects will be remedied, so that by giving equal encouragement to the Physical and Mental Development we shall ensure that the students of this College will possess a Sound Mind in a Sound Body.

4. It is not my intention at present to discourse to you on the Biology, Bio-Chemistry and Bio-Physics of Life, which will be a digression covering more than one lecture. I propose this evening merely to say a few words by way of introduction to prepare the minds of the students assembled here to enable them to grasp the paramount importance of the Lecture arranged for their benefit to be delivered by Dr. R. Narasimhachari.

5. A Human Being may be compared to a Motor Car in many respects. A Motor Car is registered, for example, as M. D. O. 3333. Then from time to time, now a bolt and nut, now pistons and rings, now gears and pinions, now springs and upholstery, then shafts and housings, and finally the remaining original parts of the Motor Car are replaced by new spare parts. Though at the present moment there may be nothing in that Motor Car that was there at the time of its registration, still it continues to bear the same number M.D.O. 3333. Likewise, a Human Being is given a name at birth, for example, Gopalaswamy.

He is constantly changing the components or the composition of his body—the cells themselves or the cell contents of muscles, bones and tissues. The old cells or their contents are replaced by new ones every hour, every day, and every week. Though at the present moment he may be entirely composed of new parts and new contents, still he goes by his original name of Gopalaswamy.

6. The comparison can be pushed one step further. During the replacement of every part in a Motor Car, if spare parts of superior quality are substituted with workmanship of greater precision, then the Motor Car, far from depreciating during use, actually appreciates during its service to its careful owner. Likewise in the case of a Human Being, during the constant replacement of cells, if care is taken to secure their substitution with cells of greater efficiency, then he will from day to day gain more and more vitality and health. In this connection I must not fail to point out a difference between a Motor Car and a Human Being. While the former can be made better in performance but not larger in bulk, the latter can be made both better in efficiency and bigger in size. During a certain period called the Growth Period, the Human Being can easily achieve this double improvement. A new-born baby doubles his weight in six months, trebles his weight in twelve months and quadruples his weight in twentyfour months. What this means is a problem of vital interest and paramount importance to every thinking parent looking after active growing children.

7. Another pertinent comparison can also be made between a Motor Car and a Human Being. Motor Cars hailing from Automobile Companies reputed for their high standards of selected material and precision workmanship easily win a name for durability, performance and service. The same is also true of a Human Being. The practical wisdom and common sense bestowed by parents in the all-round, ante-natal and post-natal, care of their children, almost completely determine the future physical and mental well-being of their sons and daughters, other things being equal. If our efforts in the College to raise the physical and mental standards of the students are beset with limitations, which we are unable to overcome completely, I trust the parents present here this evening in response to our invitation, will be pleased to realise that the blame is to be fixed elsewhere than on us.

8. Ladies and Gentlemen, kindly let me make a final comparison between a Motor Car and a Human Being. Taking for consideration the Automobile Engine which is a wonderful piece of mechanism, it can retain its youthful soundness, day in and day out, if it is prevented from wearing out and if its functioning parts are kept well-tuned by careful running-in and maintenance. If carburation, suction, compression, ignition and exhaust are well-timed, then an Engine without noticeable wear must start readily and run smoothly and powerfully at all times. To secure this the rules of maintenance are neither numerous nor complicated. Simple, economical rules carried out scrupulously and religiously can work wonders. The engine of my Car which is over nineteen years old has not yet been rebored and does not appear to need reboring in the near future. To give another example to show what simple and timely attention can achieve, the first battery of my Car lasted eight years, my second battery lasted over seven years, and my third battery (war-quality) is still in service with four summers to its credit. Please remember that Automobile Engines depending upon models revolve 3000 to 6000 times per *minute* at peak performance and 1000 to 3000 times per *minute* during ordinary driving. Metals rubbing against each other at this terrific rate during nearly twenty years, have not so far suffered a sensible wear. I am sure my audience will realise that

this means a great saving in outlay, repair bills, and personal inconvenience arising from the vehicle being laid up frequently in workshops for major and minor overhauls. The same is also true of a Human Being. He will stand to gain by avoiding Medical Bills and Hospital Attendance. If his vital and functional organs are well-tuned and well-timed, he must necessarily live, day in and day out, both physically and mentally, with youthful health, strength and vigour. This he can achieve, not by neglect of himself but by care of himself, not by avoiding use of himself but by avoiding misuse of himself. The rules of health and hygiene are again simple and economical. Obviously not to smoke, and avoiding coffee and tea, thus retaining health, will cost definitely less than to smoke and to drink coffee and tea, thus losing health. Again it must be admitted that to eat plenty of greens including drum-stick leaves which are rich in both Calcium and C-Vitamin must cost very much less than to eat many other kinds of less useful foods not conducive to health. While health is so much cheaper, so easy to attain and so simple to maintain, is it not surprising that we go out of our way to court ill-health which is so very uneconomical, inconvenient and undesirable?

9. One word more and my task is done. The object of this, my introductory speech is merely to prepare the minds of the students present here for the reception of the instructive lecture on Health and Hygiene with Special Reference to College Life, which will be delivered now by Dr. R. Narasimhachari. From what I have said so far, it will be apparent that in the early stages of the creation and the growth of a Human Being, his development is primarily determined by the good sense of his parents. But in his later stages of development and maintenance his present and his future are practically completely in his own hands. He can choose to appreciate himself or he can elect to depreciate himself. Now I come to my point—the essence of this preliminary speech. Every College Student is in this second stage of human development. It is our earnest desire that we should, to the best of our ability, help and guide the students of this College to make themselves, rather than mar themselves, to be better for each day of College Life rather than to be worse for it, and to be proud of their connection with this ancient institution rather than to be sorry for it. It is well known to all of us that there is an immediate and urgent need in Free India for Men and Women of Physical and Mental keenness and alertness with a mastery of the theory and practice of worthwhile knowledge. It is therefore up to the students present before me to rise equal to the occasion and supply in an ever increasing measure this imperative need of Independent India. In conclusion, if we succeed in making the students of this College realise their own responsibility to themselves, my Colleagues and I will be not only pleased to feel that our sincere labours are amply rewarded but will also feel happy that we have discharged our duty to our students, to our nation and to our country.

10. Thanking you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your patient hearing, I call upon Dr. Narasimhachari to deliver his address on "Health and Hygiene with Special Reference to College Life".

* * *

Then Dr. R. Narasimhachari spoke for more than an hour about the care of the human body. He emphasized the need for the careful cleaning of the teeth, at least twice a day; then he advised the students to clean their ears periodically as otherwise the wax would harden and affect the tympanum. Next he dwelt on the development of the muscles, the need for a broad chest and deep breathing and the care of the lungs, as other-

wise there will be the dread of tuberculosis. He spoke in detail about the need of healthy outdoor exercise; and above all the care of the Eye.

Turning to food and nourishment, he spoke of the important role of Vitamins and indicated the chief sources of all the important Vitamins necessary for us. He stressed the necessity for cooking vegetables in such a manner as not to wash away their all-important vitamin and nutritive contents. He also warned the students against over-eating and irregular meals as that would impair their digestive system. In conclusion he said it would not be enough if there was an annual medical inspection. It should be succeeded by remedying the defects pointed out.

# COLLEGE STUDENTS AND SOCIAL SERVICE

[Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., L.L.D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.]

*The Inaugural Address of the Social Service League,*

"*Mr. Chairman and my friends,*

I was given very short notice of this meeting and of the objects and purposes of the Social Service League, inaugurated by the College and I was anxious to ascertain what the subject should be, on which I should permit myself to utter a few remarks to you as an older student; and the only guidance that I received was that I should speak on SOCIAL SERVICE. What I propose to say is based on a fairly extensive experience of Student-Life and of Social Service: but I am reminded of a story which some of you may have heard and which is certainly many years old. There was a gentleman who was on short notice called upon to say something on Chinese Metaphysics. He did not know how to begin his subject. And he asked for advice and what he was told was, "Say something about China and something about Metaphysics and conclude by asserting that this was Chinese Metaphysics". It is not my purpose to emulate that particular encyclopaedist, but, before I embark upon my task, let me say a few words by way of general import, relevant to the position of students in India. It has been my good fortune to travel through practically all countries in the world excepting portions of Siberia, which I have not visited and which, barring unforeseen eventualities (laughter) arising from ideological developments, I do not propose to visit. Wherever I have gone, I have made it a point to visit schools, colleges and universities and I may claim not only extensive but intensive knowledge of the life led by and the objectives of the students in most parts of the world. What I have found is that in the mere matter of intellectual content, in perspicacity of thought and in liveliness of intelligence, there are few persons between the ages—and mark what I am saying—between the ages of 12 and 20, who can be regarded as superior to the Indian students. In other words, no university that I have visited, no school that I have seen, can assemble such a number of alert intelligences as the one I can find in the universities of India and especially of South India. Some hours ago, I was privileged to address a gathering at the Porter Town Hall, when my cousin Mr. Ramaswami Sastri, in the abundance of his modesty, was able to say that the Porter Town Hall represented the hub of the intellectual universe.

I take it that the Kumbakonam College will wage a competitive struggle with the Porter Town Hall in respect of this matter, as, for a long series of years, it has been the tradition of South India that Kumbakonam was the Cambridge of India. It is after the age of 25 that I find a development of research and careful study in other countries, which does not equally, or to an equal extent, take place here. Why is it? I attribute this to two reasons.

Firstly, I trust that the Principal and the Vice-Principal of the College will excuse me, when I assert that there is not enough scope for idleness in the Indian youth. What do I mean by it? Those of you who have not already done so, should read a wonderful essay by Robert Louis Stevenson in praise of Idleness. What he advocates is the traversing of the mind in wide spheres unconnected with the pursuit of utility or Degrees.

Apparently a general search for useless learning, for a rambling study of everything that one encounters and a close acquaintance with Nature and with life, apart from books and lectures—these are the essentials of a well-regulated and wise idleness which is the essence of education as apart from learning. The Indian student until recently, and thanks to a system to which much evil has been attributed and which had, nevertheless some good points, has been literally cabined and confined by the university curriculum and limited to certain subjects learnt in a formal way and atmospherically and physically enclosed. That is one aspect, which you cannot forget. The other is the close contact between governments and peoples and universities, that is observed elsewhere. In other words, if some work has to be done of importance and national value, for instance, even such a malign development as the Long Range Projectile or a Jet Plane, what happens? The Government entrust a portion of the work to the University. The University is made part, so to say, of the active life, the scientific as well as the practical life of the Nation and the University is constantly on the look out for talent and capacity and fosters them by wise encouragement. There is constant exchange, of knowledge, and of many varieties of contact between the educational centres and the political and other centres. That is another distinction. But the last distinction is exemplified by what is called Social Service.

The average student, and especially the average woman student of America and many parts of Europe considers it part of his or her duty to do some definite act of social service and I want you to remember that the ideas of Social Service which we had in the past are different from those which are current now. Those ideas which are current in India are not the ideas which are current elsewhere and I shall proceed to illustrate my thesis.

There have been many difficulties, many dangers, many imperfections associated with the caste system. Ultimately it became not a series of wisely regulated republics as was once the intention but a series of stifling, watertight, social compartments asphyxiating and benumbing those who found a place in them. But when the caste system meant something, when the village community meant something, there was no need for social service in the modern acceptation; because in the olden days when the caste system was vital instead of being a deadening institution, each caste in the system consisted of a series of self-governing units in a village and each caste looked after the aged, the maimed, the blind and the disabled, within the caste. There was no need for a special Poor Law in India. This process went on till the village community was debilitated and ultimately annihilated, owing to short-sighted administrative policies. In the result, the caste system also

became an engine of doubtful value or even of positive oppression, while it was originally made to embody a division of labour and of mission with no restrictive bonds preventing the interchange and exchange of personal endearment.

Social Service in ancient India was service carefully distributed and regulated within the limits of that system. I have elsewhere stated and I don't mind my repeating and repeating with emphasis that with all the disabilities and infirmities of that system, it still stands as a supreme example in the history of the world of an ideology which did not contemplate wealth as the apex of the social pyramid. Whatever the latter day evils or whatever the difficulties of that society were, the poor man, the man of renunciation, the man in rags, the man who disdained possessions was the apex, the summit, the crown of society, if he pursued learning and service for their own sake. To him respect was due. From him obligations were expected, and he fulfilled his task as an educator, giving nothing excepting what came from his brain and accepting nothing except a bare pittance. It is because those charged with those mighty and sacred tasks also forsook those tasks and forgot the mission, that the system broke down and social service broke down with it.

So far as Europe and what is called the modern world is concerned, social service has had a zig-zag, up-and-down history. There was a time when fashionable ladies and gentlemen on Sundays and special occasions went slumming, as they called it, with baskets of gifts—remains of yesterday's dinner and cast-off clothing—from the manor or the castle and distributed them patronisingly and loftily amongst the poor and the suffering in the village. That was accepted as an act of condescension. It was regarded as an illustration of the well-known French Maxim "*Noblesse Oblige*", those who occupy a higher station having obligations concomitant to that station. Very soon a new spirit overtook the Western World. The poor man realised that in essence he was not different from the rich and the difference only lay in opportunity. An idea which always was present to the Indian consciousness, dawned also upon the European consciousness. Thanks morever to the teachings of certain philosophers in the eighteenth century, and owing to the lessons preached by great novelists and poets like Rousseau, Voltaire, Dickens, Thackeray, Hood, the Brownings and Harriett Stowe, this idea of patronising by a few, giving relief in an officious or official environment was resented and objected to and therefore social service took a new turn; and to-day it is gradually becoming the function not of the privileged few, but it is shared by all as a duty and not as a gift. It is becoming a matter of State-regulation and State co-ordination.

In other words, it has been now recognised that poverty and many forms of disability are removable evils, and that it is the duty of the State to remove them. It is a task which involves a re-orientation of the activities of the State, and thus countries like England, Australia, New Zealand and up to a point America, are implementing the new conceptions of social service. Elsewhere I have spoken on what is worth repeating, that in a country which I recently visited, namely New Zealand, poverty and economic suffering have been almost eliminated. There is no beggar in New Zealand. There is no slum in New Zealand. Why is it so? Because the State there within the last 11 or 12 years has made it its duty to abolish poverty and at the same time to eliminate the evils of the great accumulations of wealth. Let me give some figures to you. The total national wealth of New Zealand is about 960 million pounds deducting the public debts and deducting all municipal dues, obligations and debts. The population of New Zealand is $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The wealth is 960 millions but of the $1\frac{1}{2}$

millions those who possess an annual income of 100,000 pounds or more are less than 250. Those possessing more than 75,000 pounds a year are less than 400 in number. New Zealand has also by a regulated system of old-age pensions, by a scheme of practically free medical treatment and practically free medical inspection of everyone in the State, tried to eliminate the worst aspects of poverty. But that problem cannot be solved so easily in the conditions and subject to the limitations under which India is suffering. New Zealand's population is a little more than the population of the Madras City. We have a population of nearly four hundred millions and our capacity to produce is strained to the utmost, and new methods of production, intensification of old methods, the adoption of new and more scientific plans become essential if we have to preserve our place in the world. Now in view of these considerations, what is the duty of those who like you are worthily and laudably embracing the ideal of social service?

Social Service in India should be regarded as a stepping stone to a State-wide control of mendicancy, of poverty, of dirt, and of over-crowding. Housing, adequate feeding, adequate medical attention should become universal. Social Service should therefore work as an introduction, as a preliminary, as a preparatory endeavour or activity leading up to the social equalisation of the population. Until then what have you to do in order to make easy that consummation, to facilitate that result ?

What you have to do is to translate with all practicable speed into positive action that ultimate equalisation of which I have told you. If you instruct a young man or a girl, if you make gifts or presents to a young man or a young girl as if it is something descending from on high, as if it is something which you are doing out of the super-abundance of your benevolence and your greatness of heart, it may be accepted to-day in thankfulness and in humility, but very soon, a phenomenon would occur by which what was made as an offering would be regarded as an insult, or a barren formality. Therefore Social Service, if it is to be effective, if it is to be valid, should be service in which every effort is made to equalise the giver with the taker. The more anonymous and wide-spread the gift is, the more thoroughly service is spread over the community, the less will the differentiation be felt, the more likely the success.

Social Service to-day is not a thing to be taken up by fits and starts. It is a science, it is a study, it should be a pre-occupation. It ought to be an obsession and unless those who are taking up this difficult work will prepare themselves for the task, make themselves humble of heart and realise that they are doing the great work of levelling up rather than levelling down, they will not succeed.

I am glad to learn that this College is taking a lead in this direction. I wish them god-speed and I hope that social service activity in the College will go on from success to success and lead the way to a regimentation of effort, to that consolidation of energies and will bring about that equalisation which has been nearly attained in other countries and which we are bound to attain.

We have had great examples. The greatest social worker of recent years in India has been snatched away recently. Indian life, after the Vaishnava saints, has not produced anything to equal the self-effacing and equalising acts of service which characterised Gandhiji; but his example is inspiring though difficult to follow as his real humility which is only concomitant, and consistent with great loftiness of soul is a thing apart; but each of us may strive hard to soften our hearts as we strive to harden our muscles. That is the task before India and let God grant that in this task we may be successful."

[Reproduced from the short-hand notes of T. R. Parthasarathy, IV, B.A., iv B/T.
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Sardar Patel
Our Deputy Prime Minister

## SARDAR PATEL'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

"FELLOW Students, Yours is a special responsibility of service to your country at this hour of its need.....The mantle of leadership and the handling of public affairs will soon devolve on you. You are at a formative stage of your life....You will have many opportunities of service to the mother-land.....and you have to equip yourselves mentally, spiritually and physically for the tasks that lie ahead of you.... India is now the land of the free....As free men you have to hold your heads high; you have to uphold the honour and prestige of your freedom..

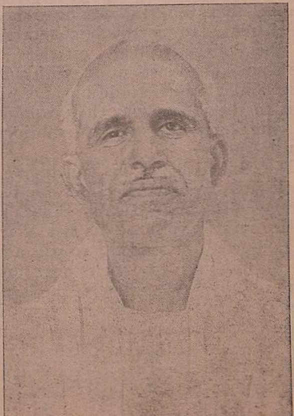
I would therefore appeal to you to bring to bear upon the problems....before you a constructive mind.....It is easy to destroy, but it requires infinite patience and labour to build..Do not be led away by those whose destructive mentality does not stop at even cutting the roots of the tree that gives them shade and shelter...You have to behave with a sense of responsibility and discrimination. Discipline is the very essence of life...The country needs a trained and disciplined youth and not a rabble of irresponsible hot-heads. ....You must have the freedom of your motherland as the constant object of your care, devotion and attention. In whatever country or clime you may be, whatever may be your occupation or calling, you must constantly advance the interests of your country..Be constantly alert and active to safeguard it...."

* * *

## OUR PREMIER ON TRUE EDUCATION

"FOR, what is true education? And what is the end of that education? It is not the attainment of a proficiency in the three R's, not even the accumulation of a vast wealth of learning in the multitudinous disciplines, not even the wise use of the critical faculty. Although all these are important aspects of a sound system of higher education, true education has a higher and nobler purpose. That One who knows All is immanent in us. He is within us and without us. He manifests Himself in the myriad beings of His creation. You serve His creation and you serve Him. You serve Humanity and you serve God. And when you serve in that fashion, then indeed you become truly educated, and not until then."

....Thus observed The Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras, in the course of his Convocation Address at the Andhra University.



The Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar

# OUR COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS

## THE COLLEGE UNION

*President*: Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., *Principal (Ex-officio)*.
*Vice-President*: Sri N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in English.
*Speaker*: A. R. Subramaniam, IV B.A., IV B/T.
*Deputy Speaker*: O. N. Gurumani, II Class, PCN/S.
*General Secretary*: A. Dasaratharaman, III B.A., IV B/S.
*Joint Secretary*: S. R. Nagarajan, I Class, MPC/S.
*Class Representatives*: S. Kasilingam, IV B.A., IV B/T. & K. Jayaraman, II Class, PCN/S.
*Woman Representative*: Miss S. Parvati, II Class, PCN/S.

THE Inaugural Address was given by Sri R. Soundararaja Iyengar, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, on 10–8–1948. After Prayer by S. Vedantam (II Class), the Principal presented the robes of office to the Speaker who then occupied the chair. The Speaker first of all thanked all the students of the College for having elected him to the high office and said that he would strive his best for the successful working of the Union throughout the year.

The Lecturer of the day spoke on the Role of Students in Life. Emphasizing the fact that the students of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow, he congratulated all the College students on their being the alumni of an institution with such a long and glorious tradition and wished that in their own way they would add to the lustre of this 'Cambridge of South India.'

The Principal, in his concluding remarks, thanked the Lecturer for having addressed the College Union at such short notice and in spite of his heavy work, and exhorted the students to win a name for themselves by their devotion to work and by freely using all the facilities provided by the College for their physical, mental and moral development.

With a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary, the meeting came to a close, after singing the National Anthem.

* * *

The Union has had a very busy time all along, as many as fourteen meetings having been held under its auspices till now.

A new feature of this year's work has been that the Union congratulated every one of the students who got married during the current year and wished them all happiness in life. The first of such meetings was held on 15–9–1948 and the recipients of such congratulations were:-1. R. Sampath (II Class IMP/S); 2. E. V. Sourirajan (IV B.sc., (P)); 3. S. Kalyanam (III B.A., IV B/T); and 4. Vyapuri Krishnamurti (I Class, MPC/T.). The second meeting was held on 25–11–1948 to felicitate E. Ramamurti (II Class, IMP/T.) on his marriage. In both the meetings the congratulatory Resolution was passed with acclamation.

* * *

A special meeting of the Union was held on the 20th September to rejoice over the splendid morale of the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force, which was responsible for the happy and speedy termination of the action taken by the Government of India in Hyderabad, resulting in the quick restoration of Law and Order in the State.

Moved from the Chair, this Resolution was passed unanimously and with great acclamation. As usual, the meeting began with a Prayer and ended with the National Anthem.

* * *

*Debates*:—On Saturday the 14th August

1948 the Principal presided over a lively debate in which fifteen students took part. The subject was 'The Need of the Hour is Technical Education.' A noteworthy feature was that one of the girl students — Mrs. R. Satyabhama— spoke on the occasion.

In the opinion of the Judges, E. V. Sourirajan, IV B.SC. and G. Rangaratnam, III B.SC. were regarded as the two best speakers.

As such, their names were sent up to the Registrar of the Madras University for participating in the Inter-Collegiate Debate.

This was held at the Presidency College, Madras, on 18–11–1948 on the topic 'In the modern world, Poetry is not of much use.'

* * *

Similarly, in the Tamil Debate held in the St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli, on 13–11–48, our College was represented by M. Tajuddin, III B.A. and N. Pandurangan, III B.A., who spoke on 'Social Reform is better than Legislative Reform.'

* * *

*The College Parliament*:—A departure in the work of the Union this year was the formation of the Practice Mock Parliament, with all the dignity of a Treasury Bench, an Opposition and a Question Hour. The first meeting took place on the 3rd September, when the Principal took his seat in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery. After a very lively question time, the Opposition staged a walk-out and the Speaker thought it fit to adjourn the session.

The next meeting was held on the 11th September with the Principal as Observer. At first the Secretary read the Draft Rules which had been prepared for the guidance of the Parliament. Then followed an interesting debate on, "The United Nations Organisation has been a great success." An important feature of the debate was that besides the students, two members of the staff spoke—one *for* and the other *against* the motion. When put to vote, the proposition was declared lost. As usual, the Speaker was in the chair.

* * *

*Parliamentary Procedure*:—In order that the students might know the Principles and Practice of Parliamentary Procedure, Dr. K. K. Pillai M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon) gave an illuminative speech on this topic. He referred to his visit to the House of Commons, to the high regard in which the members held the Speaker and to their implicit obedience to the Speaker's ruling. When Questions were put, members were held responsible for the facts mentioned by them. The art of repartee was carefully cultivated by both the Government members and the leaders of the Opposition.

* * *

*Condolence Meetings*:—Mourning the death of P. Sachidanandam, I Class M.P.C/T., who passed away after a brief illness, the Union passed a condolence resolution on 11–8–48 and conveyed its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family. The resolution was unanimously passed, all standing in silence.

*Quaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah*:—On the 15th September, the Union met and expressed its sense of profound grief at the death of H.E. Quaid-e Azam M.A. Jinnah, the Governor-General of Pakistan and deeply sympathised with the members of the bereaved family in this, their irreparable loss. The resolution, put from the Chair, was unanimously passed, all standing in silence.

*Rao Saheb N. K. Venkatesam*:— Sri N. K. Venkatesam was Lecturer in English in this College several years ago. Later he went to the Presidency College and he retired from service twelve years ago from the Anantapur College. When the papers reported his death, the Union expressed, in a meeting, its sense of profound grief at his passing away and deeply sympathised with the members of the bereaved family in their great loss.

* * *

*Makers of Modern India*:—An ordinary meeting of the Union was held on the 14th December when K. Viswanatha Rao (I Class, MPC/S) read a paper on the 'Makers of Modern India,' in which he referred to the Life and Work of Mahatma Gandhi, the great architect of Indian Freedom and his chief disciples -- Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr. C. Rajagopalachari.

In his supplementary speech, Sri. S. Veeraswami Pathar referred to Swami Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and his great disciple Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Nobel Laureate, Prof S. Radhakrishnan, Sir. M. Visweswarayya, Sir. J. C. Bose, Dr. P. C. Ray and Sir. C.V. Raman, who also contributed to the greatness of India in the fields of Religion, Literature, Philosophy and Science. The meeting was then concluded.

*Extraordinary Meetings*:—A full account is elsewhere given of the two extraordinary meetings of the Union—one, on the 15th August, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Independence Day, and the other, on 8th November when Mr. H.C.M. McLaughlin spoke and Mrs. McLaughlin distributed the certificates of awards and renewals of scholarships to the students.

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*The College Magazine*:—We are just now publishing the First Number of Volume XXXIII of the College Magazine for 1948-49. The Principal and President is pleased to appreciate gratefully the willing service rendered in this connection by the Old Boys of the College, the Students of the College, the Members of the Staff, the Members of the Advisory Council and the Members of the Editorial Board. Messrs. The Madras Weekly Notes Press, Kumbakonam, also deserve sincere thanks for lending us four half tone picture blocks which we have used in this issue of the College Magazine.

## HISTORY AND ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

*President*: Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., *Principal* (*Ex-officio*).
*Vice-President*: Sri R. Athinatha Iyer, M.A., L.T., till 10-9-48, and afterwards Dr. K. Kanakasabhapathi Pillai, M.A., D.Phil (Oxon) D.Litt, Lecturer in History
*Secretary*: B. H. S. Christopher, IV, B.A., IV B/T.
*Asst. Secretary*: V. Thirunavukkarasu, II Class, IMP/T.

The Inaugural Address was delivered on 7-9-48 by Sri K. Venkateswaran, M.A., B.L., A.I.I.B., Agent, Central Bank of India, Kumbakonam, with Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., Principal, in the chair.

After prayer by Mrs. R. Satyabhama and Miss. V. Saroji, the Vice-President Sri R. Athinatha Aiyar extended a warm welcome to the guests. Following the introductory speech of the President, the Lecturer of the day spoke on "Banks and their Functions." The speaker stressed the need for banks in our country at the present moment. The development of the banking habit is of the utmost importance for the economic progress of India. Then Sri R. K. Parthasarathi, M.A., L.T., Asst. Lecturer in Sanskrit, entertained the audience with his delightful music.

With the vote of thanks and with the singing of the National Anthem by Mrs. R. Satyabhama and Miss V. Saroji, the happy function came to a close.

The second meeting was held on 22-10-48 with A.R. Subramaniam, IV B.A. in the chair. T. R. Parthasarathy IV B.A. moved, "It is undesirable that women should be admitted to the administrative services". B.H.S. Christopher, (IV B.A.) seconded the motion. A. Dasaratharaman, S. V. Krishnamachary, and S. Kasilingam opposed it and said that equal opportunities should be given to women to promote the welfare of free India. When put to vote, the motion was declared carried. Then Dr. K. K. Pillai offered his observations on the proposition and made some valuable suggestions for improving the level of debate.

On 18-11-48 a debate was held with

P. M. Parthasarathy, IV B.A. in the chair. The motion discussed was that" In the opinion of the House it is advantageous for Independent India to remain within the British Commonwealth." T. R. Parthasarathy moved and P. C. Ranganathan supported the motion. They emphasised the desirability of remaining in the Commonwealth, as India is in an infant stage in the realm of international affairs and has to guard herself against being involved in international turmoils. G. V. Kochet and B. H. S. Christopher opposed the motion on the ground that the British Commonwealth was a trap laid by the Anglo-American bloc to oppose Russia and that India should not blindly walk into the trap in order to prevent an imaginary danger.

The motion was put to vote by the President and was declared carried. The President then offered some remarks on the debate. The meeting came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem by A. Dasaratharaman, V. Thirunavukarasu and N. Rajamanikkam.

On 19-11-48 the fourth meeting was held in the English Lecture Hall to bid farewell to Sri R. Athinatha Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Assistant Lecturer in History and Economics who was tranferred on promotion to Coimbatore. Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A.,L.T., Principal, occupied the chair.

After prayer by Miss. V. Saroji and the President's introductory speech, S. Kasilingam, A. R. Subramanian, G. V. Kochet, V. Natarajan and T. R. Parthasarathy paid glorious tributes to the qualities of head and heart of Sri R. Athinatha Aiyar and expressed their profound sorrow for his departure. Then Dr. K. K. Pillai spoke about his acquaintance with the guest of the evening for over twenty years and wished him the best of luck. Sri R. Athinatha Aiyar replied suitably, thanking all his well-wishers.

After the President's good wishes to the guest of the evening, the happy function came to a close with loud cheers to Sri R. Athinatha Aiyar.

## THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

"At Your Service"

*President:* Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., *Principal (Ex-officio)*
*Vice-President:* Sri G. Ramachandra Iyer, M.A., L.T.
*Secretary:* S. Nagarajan. IV, B.Sc. (Physics)
*Asst. Secretary:* R. Srinivasan, IV, B.Sc. (Physics)

The League, started in 1948-49, consists of a band of enthusiastic students of the College who have "SERVICE" as their motto.

An important activity of the League is the running of the Night Adult School which was started on 11-11-1948 and is running regularly from that date. Sri V. Ramakrishnan, Demonstrator in Physics, is the Superintendent of the School.

The strength of the School is well over 60. The students hail from several neighbouring villages. The teaching is done by members of the League, among whom S. Nagarajan IV B.Sc. (Phy), A. Kuppuswami, III B. Sc, (Chem), Manikkam I Class MPC/T and R. Srinivasan IV B. Sc. (Phy) do notable work. Sri. R. Venkatachari, B.A., B.T., of the Little Flower High School has also evinced keen interest in this work. R. Govindaswami, Attender, Chemistry Department, is doing valuable service in in this direction. This is an earnest attempt to liquidate adult illiteracy in the near-by villages.

Sachivothama Dr. Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.,B.L., LL.D., D.LITT., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was kind enough to visit the Adult Night School on 12th December, 1948. He also inaugurated the Social Service League on the same day. The Principal presided on the occasion. The inaugural address on "College Students and Social Service" is printed elsewhere in this number of the College Magazine.

The members of the League have also organised a Volunteer Corps which is doing yeoman service in maintaining discipline at all gatherings in the College. Their work on the day of the Annual Regatta was specially commendable.

An extraordinary meeting was held on 13-12-48 under the auspices of this League with the Principal as the President when Dr. R. Narasimhachari, M.B., B.S. delivered a lecture on 'Health and Hygiene with special reference to College Life'. A separate account of this function is given elsewhere in this number of the College Magazine.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says of Social Service:—"Social work is a very essential thing in that it stresses the obligations of the individual to especially that part of the community which for various unfortunate reasons need help. In doing social work ,therefore, the tendency to look down upon the less fortunate being with the eyes of a superior person should be avoided. Nobody liked to be looked down upon. This kind of superior approach is worse than no approach at all. The approach to social problems and work should be a psychological one. Then alone could they reach the heart and mind of the individual concerned."

Will the members of the League imbibe the noble ideals of this noble son of India?

## MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

*President*: Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., *Principal (Ex-officio)*.
*Vice--President*: Sri A. G. Narasimham, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in Physics.
*Secretary*: N. Kasiraman, IV. B.sc. (Physics).
*Asst. Secretary*: K. Seshadri, II Class, MPC/S.

THE Inaugural address was delivered by Sri V. S. Angappan, B. Sc., (Hons.), Assistant Lecturer in Physics on 9-9-48, with Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., Principal, in the chair. Sri V. S. Angappan spoke on "Radar and its applications". The second meeting was held on 18-11-48, when R. Jayaraman, IV B. Sc., (Physics) read a paper on "Jet Propulsion". Sri T. S. Ramabhadra Iyengar, M.A., L.T., presided on the occasion.

Another meeting was held at 4-45 P.M. on 15-12-48 in the Physics Lecture Hall with Sri M. A. Subramaniam, M.A., L.T. in the chair. S. Vembu, III B.Sc., read a paper on "Wave Mechanics".

[Reports of *The Tamil Peravai, The Samskrita Samajam, The English Association* and *The Athletic Association* appear elsewhere in this Magazine.]

## COLLEGE NOTES

THE most important change in our College since the publication of the last Number of the Magazine is in the Principalship. Dr. M. Karamchand Wade, M. A., PH. D., went on leave preparatory to retirement on the afternoon of 30th June 1948, after having been in charge of the College for over two years. The strength of the College continued to increase appreciably during his regime,

and new courses of studies were introduced. The prestige of the College rose very high and for all this we are grateful to him. We wish him many years of happiness in his well-earned rest at Bangalore.

2. He was succeeded by Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., the present Principal who has been devoting all his time and energy, night and day, for the good of the College. He comes to us with a great deal of experience in diverse spheres.

Our New Principal

He was for some time, before entering service, Research Student in the Presidency College, Madras, and worked also in the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore. He has been in service in the First Grade Arts Colleges in Anantapur and in Rajahmundry, besides being Professor of Technical Chemistry in the Engineering College, Guindy, Additional Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, Madras, and Lecturer in Chemistry in the Government Muslim College, Madras. He was also for some years District Educational Officer of South Kanara, Tiruchirapalli, Madras, Ramnad, Coimbatore & Nilgiris, and Guntur Districts. Afterwards, he was Lecturer in Physical Science and also Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras. We are sure that with all his varied experience of men and things and his single-minded devotion to the College, this institution will grow from strength to strength.

3. It is a good augury that the College has now got a record number of students on its rolls. Every class is overflowing in strength—the I class has 300; the II class has 280; the III B. A. has 48; the IV B. A. has 48; the Junior B. Sc. has 60; and the Senior B. Sc. 48—thus making a total of 784 students. (The peak strength was 813). The problem of accommodation is of very pressing need; and so it is a great pleasure to learn that the Government have sanctioned just now a block grant of Rs. 2,80,000 for the construction of additional buildings to relieve the congestion.

4. The admission of more students means also the appointment of more members to the teaching Staff. Except English, every department has shared in this increase in numbers.

As already mentioned, Dr. M. Karamchand the former Principal went on leave and was succeeded by Sri D. Namasivayam as Principal and Senior Lecturer.

In the English Department, one M. E. S. post was converted into that of an Assistant Lecturer. Sri R. Lakshminarasimham went away to the Madura College, Madura. And Sri S. Veeraswami Pathar has been appointed instead. Sri R. Swaminathan has been re-entertained as Tutor.

For Tamil, a new post of Assistant Lecturer was created and Sri K. Vanmeekanathan was appointed to it, but within a few days he was transferred to the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Sri A. Krishnamurthi, the Tutor, was promoted as Assistant Lecturer; and Sri R. Ponnuswami—one of our old students—was appointed as Tutor.

In the Sanskrit Department, Sri P. Seshadrinathan, the Pandit, who was relieved in the Summer Vacation, was re-appointed in July 1948.

In the Mathematics Department, Sri L. Rajagopalan, the Tutor, was promoted as Assistant Lecturer, and in his place, Sri S. Varadarajan was appointed. Sri M. I. Francis Raj, the Assistant Lecturer, resigned his post and Sri T. Srinivasaraghavan was appointed in his stead.

In the Physics Department, Sri R. Vasudevan, the Assistant Lecturer, was reverted as Demonstrator and in his place Sri G. Krishnamurthi was appointed. Consequent on this, Sri P. C. Balakrishnan, the temporary Demonstrator, was relieved of his duties.

In Chemistry, Sri S. Ramachandra Iyer, the Lecturer, was transferred as Principal of the Training College, Rajahmundry and his place was taken by Sri D. Namasivayam. Sri P. A. Rama Rao and Sri J. Venkatanarayana have joined duty as Assistant Lecturers. Sri M. C. Srinivasan and Sri K. Kalyanasundaram who were relieved during the summer vacation were re-entertained as Demonstrators. Two new Demonstrators were also appointed, namely Sri G. R. Srinivasan and A. S. Krishnamurthi.

In Natural Science, Sri K. Ramamurti the Assistant Lecturer, was transferred to the Government Arts College, Anantapur and in his place Sri V. Ramamurthi, who was relieved during the summer vacation, was re-entertained. Similarly, the Demonstrator, Sri S. Santanam, was re-appointed after the summer vacation.

In Philosophy, Sri S. Varadachari was appointed as Assistant Lecturer in a place newly created.

In History, Sri K. Aravamuda Ayyangar, the Lecturer, retired from service in June 1948; and Dr. K. Kanakasabhapathi Pillai became the Lecturer in September 1948. Sri R. Athinathan, the Assistant Lecturer, was promoted to the M. E. S. and transferred to the Arts College, Coimbatore in November 1948; and in his place Sri V. Krishnamurthi was appointed.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that this year the strength of the College Office has been increased by the appointment of one additional Clerk, Sri R. Krishnamurthi. Also sanction has been received for the appointment of a Sergeant. This place will be filled in due course.

We extend a hearty welcome to all the new members of the staff and establishment and we hope they will all have a very happy time of it in this College.

We also take this opportunity of placing on record our high appreciation of Sri K Aravamuda Iyengar's services to the cause of higher education during the last thirty years and to this College in particular with which he was connected for nearly fifteen years.

5. This year the Address to the Freshmen was in Tamil. It was delivered by Sri G. Govindarajan, the Tamil Lecturer, at the request of the Principal. At the end of the speech, the Principal explained why he asked the Senior Students also to attend the meeting. The Juniors, who are new to the College, look up to the Senior Students for guidance aud example. So, the Seniors must live up to the ideals befitting the good name of the College. The Principal was also pleased to assure all the Students of the College that if they had any grievance or any complaint they had simply to step into the Principal's Room and explain their difficulties to him in person. He would always be glad to attend to them immediately and solve them in the best interests of the students.

6. Another noteworthy feature of this year's work is the introduction of Visual Education through motion pictures. A systematic scheme has been adopted already, and many films have been exhibited to all the students of the College in different batches and some more will be exhibited in the rest of the year. Apart from choosing films of educational value to all the students of the College, these shows are made more useful to them by using Tamil for both the Preliminary Talk in connection with all films and the Running Commentary in connection with the 'Silent' films.

# இரு காட்சிகள்

J. M. உசேன் (மூன்றாவது வகுப்பு)

இருட் படலம் உலகைக் கவ்விக் கொண்டிருந்தது. எங்கும் அமைதி. சேய்மையிலே, அடிவானத்திலே அப்பொழுது தான் தலை காட்டி எழுந்தது முழுமதி. ஊருக்குப் புறம்பே யிருந்த அந்த மந்தை வெளியிலும் சிந்தனைக் கெட்டாத பேரமைதி! அங்கே அழகு செய்யப் பட்டிருந்த அரங்கம் நாடகம் நடக்கப் போவதைத் தெளிவுறுத்தி நின்றது. ஆனால் மனிதர் ஒருவரைக் கூட அங்கே காணோமே! யாரோ ஒருவர் மெதுவாக வந்து கொண்டிருந்தார். அரங்கின் அருகிலே நின்றார். சுற்றிலும் உற்று நோக்கினார். அவரது முகத்திலே ஏமாற்றத்தினறி குறிதெளிவாகத் தெரிந்தது. நாடகம் பார்க்க இன்னும் ஒருவர் கூடவரவில்லையே!

சற்றுநேரம் கழிந்தது. முதலிலே வந்தவர் அங்கு மிங்கும் மெதுவாக உலவிக் கொண்டிருந்தார். கற்பனை உலகிலே நீந்தி இன்பம் துய்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார் போலும்! மெதுவாகக் காலடிச் சத்தம் கேட்டது. திரும்பினார். இரண்டு பேர் பேசிக் கொண்டு வந்தனர். புதிதாக மணமான இன்ப மணமக்கள் போல் இருக்கிறது! மீண்டும் அதே கற்பனை இன்பம். மக்கள் ஒவ்வொருவராகவும், இரண்டிரண்டு பேர்களாகவும் வந்து கொண்டிருந்தனர். அங்கே நிலவியிருந்த அமைதி அழிந்தது. பேச்சுக் குரல் விண்ணை எட்டிப் பிடிக்க முயன்றது. அமைதி அழகாக விளையாடிய அந்த இடத்திலே மங்கையரின் தீங்குபில் பேச்சு திருநடனம் புரிந்தது. ஆண்களின் அரவம் அழகிகளின் குரலுக்குப் பின்னணிப் பாடியது. மணியோசை காற்றிலே தவழ்ந்து வந்தது. கடலோசையினை வென்ற அரவம்—கடிதில் மறைந்தது. முன்னைய அமைதி மீண்டும். அரங்கத்திலே ஆட்டம் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

உலவிக் கொண்டிருந்த அன்பரின் சிந்தனைச் சமாதி கலைந்தது. கண்ணைத் துடைத்துக் கொண்டார். பரந்து கிடந்த கூட்டத்தினை ஒரு முறை உற்று நோக்கினார். என்ன? அவர் காண்பது கனவா? சற்று முன்பு ஒருவர் கூட இல்லாத அந்த இடத்திலே ஆயிரக் கணக்கான மக்கள் அமர்ந்திருந்தனர். அவர்களது முகத்திலே ஒளிர்ந்த மகிழ்ச்சிக்கு எல்லையே கிடையாதா? எங்கு நோக்கினும் தலைகள். வியப்பிலே அவர் ஆழ்ந்து நின்றார். இத்தகைய கூட்டம் எப்படி இங்கே சேர்ந்தது? இதுகளைய எவ்வளவு நேரமாகும்?—இவை அவரது கருத்தைக் குழப்பின.

நாடகம் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. திரளான மக்கள் அச்சுப் பதுமைகளைப் போல் அமர்ந்திருந்தனர். நாழிகைகள் நகர்ந்து கொண்டே யிருந்தன. மீண்டும் மணியோசை. ஆட்டம் முடிந்தது; அமைதி கலைந்தது. அடக்க முடியாத பேரிரைச்சல். முழுமதி விண்ணிலே வெகுதூரம் ஊர்ந்து சென்று விட்டது. கூட்டம் கலைந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. கற்பனையுலகிலே வாழ்ந்த அன்பர் தந்நினைவு பெற்றார். கலைந்து கொண்டிருந்த கூட்டத்தை நோக்கினார். என்ன வியப்பு! அதற்குள் அனைவரும் சென்றுவிட்டனர். ஒரு சிலர் மெதுவாக நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தனர்.

முதலிலே ஒருவரையும் காணோம். பிறகு ஒன்றிரண்டாக வந்து சேர்ந்தனர், கணக்கற்றவர்களாகக் காணப்பட்டனர்; கருத்துக்கு மலைப்பினை யூட்டினர்கள்;

அதற்குள் மறைந்தும்விட்டார்கள். அன்பரின் உள்ளம் குழம்பிவிட்டது. ஆழ்ந்து நினைந்தார் இதைப்பற்றி. என்ன அழகிய உவமை என்று அவர் வாய் முணுமுணுத்தது.

"கூத்தாட்டவைக் குழாத் தற்றே
[பெருஞ் செல்வம்
போக்கு மதுவிளிந்தற்று."

என்ற குறள் அவரது கருத்தை வெளியிட்டு நின்றது. ஆம்! என்ன வியப்பு மிக்க உலகம் இது! ஆட்டம் நிகழ்கிறது. மக்கள் மகிழ்வுடன் விரைவில் வருகின்றனர். காட்சி முடிகிறது. கடிதில் கூட்டம் மறைகிறது. எதைப் போல இது? மக்களுக்கு மதிப்பினை அளிக்கும் செல்வம் வந்து செல்லும் வழியினைப்போல. இன்று ஏழை; நாளை கொஞ்சம் பொருள். காலம் கழிகிறது, நிதிக் குவியல்கள் அவன் கால்களைத் தொட்டு முத்தமிடுகின்றன. உலகம் அவனைக்கண்டு புன்முறுவல் புரிகிறது. மறுநாள் வந்த வழியினைப் பின்பற்றி மாநிதி மறைகிறது. தேடிவந்த செல்வம் திரும்பிச் செல்லுவதற்கு எவ்வளவு நேரமாகும்?

எத்தகைய அழகிய உவமை இது! ஒரு சிறு நிகழ்ச்சிதான். ஆனால் கவிஞரின் கருத்திலே மோதி சொக்கழகுடன் திகழ்கிறது. எல்லோரும் அறிந்த ஒரு சிறு நிகழ்ச்சி. இதை உலகம் உணர்ந்த ஒரு உண்மையுடன் தொடர்புபடுத்திக் காட்டும் கவிஞரின் திறனை என்னென்போம்! ஒரு அற்ப நிகழ்ச்சியிலே அனைத்துலக உண்மையைக் காணும் ஆசிரியரின் அறிவுத் திறனை எப்படிப் புகழுவோம்!

வள்ளுவர் ஆழ்ந்து அனுபவித்த ஒரு உண்மைக் காட்சி இது. நறுமணமிக்க வாடாக்குறள் மலர்ச்சோலையிலே கொய்த ஒரு சிறு மலர் இது. மக்களை மகிழ்விக்கும் அதன் மாமணம் எப்படி? ஈடு இணை ஏதேனும், கூற முடியுமா? இதுவே வள்ளுவர் தீட்டிய வையம் புகழ் ஓவியம்! கருத்தைக்குழப்பி, கற்பனையிலே தோன்றியவற்றை யெல்லாம் வெறுப்பு மிக்க முறையிலே தீட்டிக்காட்டுவது எங்கள் மறத்தமிழன் மரபல்ல. இதற்கு ஒரு சிறு சான்று இந்த குட்டிக்குறள். எத்துணைக் கருத்துச் செறிவுகள் இதிலே. தமிழனது தன்னிகரற்ற இன்பவாழ்வு, வாழ்வினை வளமுறச் செய்யும் வழி வகைகள், சிறு நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலும் பெரும் கருத்தினைக் காணும் பண்பு—இவை இங்கே களிநடம்புரியவில்லையா? இதுவே தமிழனின் தலைசிறந்த இலக்கியம். உலகப் பெரும் கவியின் அனைத்துலகிலும் முதலிடம் பெறும் அருமைக்கருவூலம்! தாழ்ந்த தமிழகம் தன்னிலையை மீண்டும் அடைய வழி வகுக்கும் புத்தொளி.

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பின்னிரவு. தேய்பிறைமதி கனவிலே வரும் ஒரு படகைப் போல் மிதந்து வந்தது. இளங்குமரிக் காற்று புது மலர்களின் மணத்தை அள்ளி வீசியது. படுக்கையில் புரண்டு கொண்டிருந்தாள் அவள். பாலும் கசந்து விட்டது. மெல்லிய படுக்கையும் அவளை வருத்தியது. அழகிய மலர்கள் சிரித்து விளையாடிய புதுமாலை கவனிப்பாரற்றுக் கிடந்தது.

'ஏனம்மா இப்படி விழித்துக் கிடக்கிறாய்? அதோவெளியே பார்! உலகே உறங்குகிறதே. என்ன பயங்கர அமைதி! உனக்கு மட்டும் விலக்கா?' தோழியின் குதலை மொழி காற்றிலே கலந்து சென்றது.

'ஏண்டி! இந்த ஆண்களே இப்படித் தானா? மணம் கருதி மலர் விட்டு மலர் தாவும் வண்டினமா ஆண்கூட்டம்? உள்ளொன்று வைத்துப் புறமொன்று பேசும் உலுத்தர் கூட்டமா?......' ஒரு கணம் அமைதி.

'வருந்தாதே அம்மா. அவர்வருவார்.

அண்மையில் நிச்சயமாய் வருவார். கவலே ஏன்? அதோபார். விண்ணிலே அழகு செய்யும் வெண்ணிலாவைக்கருமேகம் ஒரு கணம் மறைக்கவில்லேயா? அதைப்போல எத்தனேயோ இன்னல்கள் அவருக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கலாம். அதற்காக......! அதோ பூத்துக்குலுங்கும் முல்லேக்கு ஏனம்மா இவ்வளவு நறுமணம்...?

'வருகிறேன் என்று சொல்லிச் சென்று எத்தனேத் திங்கள்கள் வகையின்றிக் கழிந்தன! மனதிற்கு மகிழ்ச்சி அளிக்கும் மலர்பூக்கும் காலம் வந்துவிட்டது. குயிலும், கிளியும், மஞ்ஞையும், மடவரும் மனமகிழ்ந்து பாடுகின்றனர். எனக்கு வாழ்வு வரண்டபாலேயாகி விட்டது... ஆம்! இந்த ஆண் நட்பே இனி எனக்கு வேண்டாம். என் உடைந்த உள்ளத்திலே இனி அவருக்கு இடமில்லே. இதோ இந்தப் பின்னிரவிலே, தேய்ந்த மதியின் முன்னிலேயிலே என் உள்ளத்தினின்று தோன்றும் உறுதி மொழி. அவர் திரும்பி வந்தால் நான் அவரை உளம் உவந்து வரவேற்க மாட்டேன்; விரும்ப மாட்டேன்; இன்பம் நல்க மாட்டேன். அவர் குற்றங்கள் நிறைந்தவர்...' என்று தலேவி கனன்று கூறினுள். தோழி சிரித்தாள். தென்றல் இன்பமாக வீசிற்று.

நாட்கள் கழிந்தன. ஆற்றிலே புதுப் புனல் கண்ட உழவன்போலத் தலேவி மகிழ்ந்தாள். இன்பத்தின் இலக்கியமாகத் திகழ்ந்தாள். துன்பங்கள் தூசி போல் மறைந்தன. கண்ணுக்கு மை எழுதுவதில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தாள் அவள். தோழி வந்தாள். 'அம்மா தென்றல் வீசுகையில், தெருவெலாம் உறங்குகையில் தண் மதியின் தமிழொளி மிளிர்கையில், நீங்கள் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட சூளுரையின் கதி.........' தோழி சிரித்தாள்...............தலேவியும் சிரித்தாள். குறும்பின் உருவம் அங்கே குறு நடம் புரிந்தது.

தலேவியின் கையில் மை யெழுதும் அஞ்சனக் கோல் இருந்தது. அதை எடுத்துத் தோழியிடம் நீட்டினுள். 'நன்கு உற்றுப்பார் இதனே' என்ருள். தோழிக்குக் கருத்துப் புரியவில்லே. பேசாது நின்ருள். தலேவிதான் பேச ஆரம்பித்தாள். 'கையிலேஅஞ்சனக்கோல் இருக்கிறது. அதன் தன்மையினேப் பார்க்கும் ஆற்றல் அப்பொழுது நமக்கு உண்டு. அதன் நிறையும், குறையும் நமக்குத்தெரிகிறது. ஆனுல் கோலின் உதவிகொண்டு மை எழுதுகிருேம் அப்பொழுது கோலின் தன்மையையும், குறையையும் ஆராய்வோர் யார்? அல்லது ஆராயத்தான் முடியுமா? அழகிய முறையிலே மை எழுத வேண்டும் என்ற ஒரே எண்ணம் தானே அங்கே நிலவுகிறது?' தலேவி நிறுத்தினுள். தோழியை உற்று நோக்கினுள். கருத்தினே அறிந்து கொண்ட தோழி கைகொட்டிச்சிரித்தாள். நாணத்தினுல் தலே குனிந்த தலேவியைத் தோழி நிமிர்த்தினுள். 'அதைப்போல .........? பேச்சை முடித்து விடம்மா' என்ருள். கொஞ்சுவதைப் போலிருந்தது அவளது குரல்.

'கருத்தைக் கவர்ந்த என் கணவர் பிரிந்து சென்ருர். காலம் கடந்தது. என்பொறுமையும் மறைந்தது. கிளிகளும், குயில்களும் கிளேகளிலே மகிழ்ந்திருக்கையில் என் உள்ளம் பொருமியது. எப்பொழுதும் அவரைப் பற்றியே எண்ணி ஏங்கினேன். மனதிலே நிலவியிருந்த மகிழ்ச்சி மாண்டு மறைந்தது. பிறகு காரணமற்ற கோபம் என் மனதில் எழுந்தது. தலேவரின் குற்றங்களும், குறைகளும் என் கண்களுக்குத் தோன்றின. அவரிடம் இல்லாத குறைகளே எல்லாம் கற்பனே செய்ய என் உள்ளம் முயன்றது. அவரை ஆய்ந்து அறிய, குறைகளே உணர, நிறுத்துப் பார்க்க என் மனம் முனேந்தது. குற்றங்களேக் கண்டேன். அவர்தம் உயர்குணங்களே மறந்தேன்... இவையெலாம் பிரிவின் தன்மை.

கள்வர் திரும்பினர்; என்கருத்தைக் கவர்ந்தார்; இன்பம் நல்கினர்; இருவரும் ஒன்றுனேம். சூளுரை சூறுவளியிலே பறந்து சென்றது. இன்று என் வாழ்வு இன்ப ஊற்று. அவரது குறைகளை நான் மறந்தேன். அவை என் மனதினின்று வெருண்டோடிவிட்டன. உண்மையிலேயே அவரிடம் குறைகள் இருந்தாலும் அவை இப்பொழுது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. என் தெய்வத்தினிடம் குறைகள் ஏதடி? அன்பு மலர்தூவி நான் அர்ச்சிக்கும் அந்த ஆண்டவனிடம் குற்றங்கள் ஏது?......' தலைவி நிறுத்தினள், இருவர் இதழ்களிலும் இன்பப்புன்முறுவல்......

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இந்தக் கருத்தை எவ்வளவு பொருத்தமாக, தெளிவாக, தன்னிகரற்ற முறையிலே விளக்குகிறார் எங்கள் வள நாட்டின் ஒளி வள்ளுவர்! தலைவி கூறுவதாக அமைந்திருக்கும் இந்தப் பாவிற்குத்தான் ஏன் இத்துணை இன்பம்! கவர்ச்சி!!

"எழுதுங்காற் கோல்காணுக் கண்ணே
போற்கொண்கன்
பழிகாணேன் கண்டவிடத்து"

இது ஒரு உயிரோவியம்; உயிரோவியம் மட்டுமல்ல. உணர்ச்சி ஓவியம். கருத்தைக்கவர்கவின் ஓவியம். எவ்வளவு அழகு இந்த உவமை ஓவியத்திலே திகழ்கிறது! மங்கையின் மனப் பண்பைத் தெளிவுறக் கண்டார். அதை அவள் பயன்படுத்தும் பொருளின்மூலம் உவமைப்படுத்தி உவகையுடன் அளிக்கிறார். இந்தத் தன்மை இத்துணை அழகாக வேறு எங்கே சித்தரித்துக் காட்டப் பட்டிருக்கிறது? கவிஞர்கள் எல்லோராலும் முடியக்கூடிய செயலா இது? எதற்காக வள்ளுவரை உலகப் பெருங்கவி என்று அறிஞருலகம் போற்றுகிறது? காரணமற்று? ஒரு சிக்கலான செய்தியை, அகப்பொருளின் ஒரு உட்கருத்தை விளையாட்டாகக் குறும்பாகக் கூறிச்செல்லும் இவர்தம் ஆற்றலுக்கு ஈடுஇணை ஏதேனும் உண்டா? இந்தப் பாவின் உயிரொளிக்கு, அது ஊட்டும் உணர்ச்சி வெள்ளத்திற்கு ஈடாக ஒரு பாவினை எடுத்துக் காட்ட முடியுமா எங்கிருந்தேனும்? புலமையின் உயர்வு இங்கே புத்தொளியினை அன்றோ பிறப்பிக்கிறது! கவிஞரின் கற்பனை இங்கே உச்சநிலை அடைகிறது. கற்பனைத்திறன், உயரிய உவமை, பொருள் நயம், படிக்கப் படிக்கப் பலவித உயரிய கருத்தினைத்தரும் ஆற்றல் இவற்றின் ஒன்றுபட்ட தன்மையே இக்குறள். ஏழே சொற்களின் மூலம் ஒரு எழில் மிக்க உயிரோவியத்தை நிகழ்ச்சியை, அன்றோ நம்முன் தீட்டிக் காட்டுகிறார் எங்கள் கவிஞர்! இதுவே உண்மை உலகக் கவிஞரின் தன்மை; வள்ளுவனாரின் சிறப்பியல்பு; பழந்தமிழகப்பண்பு. கற்பனையின்பமும், கருத்துத்திறனும் ஒன்று சேருகையில் கவிதை எப்படி மிளிரும் என்பதற்கு ஒரு சிறு சான்று.

* *

உலகமகாகவியின் ஒப்பற்ற இலக்கியத்தில் ஒளிவீசிமிளிரும் இரு சிறு விண்மீன்கள் மேலே கண்டவை. இந்த இரு காட்சிகளும் வள்ளுவனாரின் மாட்சிமையை விளக்கும் இருசிறு நிகழ்ச்சிகள்; குறள்மாலையிலே குன்றுமணிகள். சொற்படங்கள் (Pen-pictures)! வள்ளுவர் யார்? இந்த வினுவிற்கு இவை யிரண்டுமே பதிலளிக்கின்றன. 'வள்ளுவர் ஒரு அறிஞர்; கவிஞர்; இயற்கை அழகிலே இதயத்தைப்பறிகொடுத்த சிற்பி; முன் மாதிரியான ஒரு மறத்தமிழன்; வாழ்வை வளமுற அமைக்க வழிவகுத்த ஒரு வையம் புகழ் சட்ட அறிஞர்' இவை நான் கூறுவதல்ல. இந்த இரு குறள்களும் கூறுகின்றன. 'எழுத்துக்களின் மூலம் என்றும் குன்று ஒளியுடைப் படங்கள் வரை ஆற்றலுடைய அனைத்துலகச் சிற்பி' (Artist in words) என்று அவைகளே

வேகமாகக் கூறுகின்றன. இந்த சிறு குட்டிக் குறள்களுக்கு இப்படி அழகான முறையிலே பேசக் கற்பித்த எங்கள் மாண்புடைத் தமிழ்க்கவியின் தன்னேரிலாத்தன்மையை எப்படிப் போற்றுவது என்று எங்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லையே! நாங்கள் அயர்ந்து நிற்கிறோம். 'வாழ்க வள்ளுவர்! வாழ்க அவர் தம் வையம் புகழ் இலக்கியம்' என்று எங்கள் இதயம் இனிமையாகப் பாடுகிறது.

இம்மாதிரி நூற்றுக்கணக்கான சொற்பூக்கள் குறள் பூங்காவிலே சிதறிக்கிடக்கின்றன. இவை ஆசிரியரின் புலமை ஓவியங்கள்! நாம் அவற்றைப்படிக்கிறோம். ஆயினும் செயலற்று, திறனற்று, ஆண்மையற்று நிற்கிறோம். இது அழகா? தமிழனின் தன்மையா? 'வள்ளுவன் குறளினை வையகமெல்லாம் வாரி இறைப்பது' அன்றோ நமது கடமை? தமிழனுக்குச்செய்யும் தொண்டு. வள்ளுவர் குறள் ஒன்று தான் தாழ்ந்த தமிழகத்தை மீண்டும் தன்னிலை பெறச்செய்யும்; புத்துலகு காண வழிவகுக்கும்...!

அத்தகைய குறள் வாழ்க! வள்ளுவரின்
நாமம் வையகமெங்கும் முழங்கட்டும்!!
வாழ்க வள்ளுவர்! வாழ்க குறள்!!

# தமிழ்மொழிப் பாட்டு

யாம் அறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ் மொழிபோல்
இனிதாவ தெங்கும் காணோம்
பாமரராய் விலங்குகளாய் உலகனைத்தும்
இகழ்ச்சி சொலப் பான்மை கெட்டு
நாமம் அது தமிழர் எனக் கொண்டிங்கு
வாழ்ந்திடுதல் நன்றோ? சொல்லீர்
தேமதுரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெலாம்
பரவும்வகை செய்தல் வேண்டும்.

யாம் அறிந்த புலவரிலே கம்பனைப்போல்,
வள்ளுவர்போல், இளங்கோவைப்போல்
பூமிதனில் யாங்கணுமே பிறந்ததில்லை; உண்மை;
வெறும் புகழ்ச்சி இல்லை
ஊமையராய்ச் செவிடர்களாய்க் குருடர்களாய்
வாழ்கின்றோம்; ஒருசொற் கேளீர்
சேமமுற வேண்டுமெனில் தெருவெல்லாம்
தமிழ் முழக்கஞ் செழிக்கச் செய்வீர்.

—பாரதியார்

# அறிவுரைகள்

மு. கோவிந்தராசன் (இரண்டாம் வகுப்பு)

[*ஆங்கிலப் பெருங்கவிஞரான "ஷேக்ஸ்பியர்" என்பார் எழுதியுள்ள* "Hamlet" *என்னும் நாடகத்திலுள்ள* "Give thy thoughts no tongue" *எனத் தொடங்கும் செய்யுளை மொழிபெயர்த்து எழுதப் பெற்றது*]

உளம்படு வனவெல்லாம் உரைத்திடல் வேண்டாம்.
களங்கமாம் ஒன்றைக் கருதவும் வேண்டாம்.

நெருங்கியே பழகிடு நேர்மையோர் மாட்டு,
வெறுப்பினை அவர்க்கு விளக்கா வகையினில்.

தகவிலர் மாட்டு மிகைபடப் பழகுதல்
பகையோடு மிக்க பழியையும் நல்குமால்.

வம்புகள் இன்றி வாழ்ந்திடு, ஆனால்
வம்பினுள் புக்குழி வம்பினர் நடுங்கவுன்
வெந்திறல் காட்டி வென்றிடு, உன்னிடம்
வந்திடார் பின்னவர் வாழ்நாள் வரையிலும்.

அனைவர் மொழியையும் அன்புடன் கேட்டிடு,
உன்மறை மொழிபிறர்க் குரைத்தல் வேண்டாம்.

நல்லுரை பிறர்வாய் நயந்து கேட்டிடு,
சொல்லுவ தொழிக பிறர்வாய் நீயே.

ஒருவன் அணியும் உடைபல் காலவன்
பெருமையை விளக்கும் பெற்றிய தாகலின்
முயன்றே ஆரவார முறையினில் இன்றி
இயன்ற வரையிலும் இயல்போடு உடுத்திடு.

அரிய நட்போடு அரும்பொருள் தன்னையும்
வறிதே இழப்பாய் கடன்பிறர்க் கீந்தால்.

கொள்ளின் இழுக்குறுங் குடும்பத் திறனதால்
கொள்ளுவதும் கடன்கள் கொடுப்பதும் ஒழித்திடு.

அனைத்தினும் மிக்கது யாதென ஆய்ந்திடின்
உன்மன திற்குநீ உண்மையாய் இருந்திடு.

எனவாங்குச்
செப்பிய அறிவுரைச் சீருடன் கைக்கொளின்
இப்புவி சிறப்பாய்; இசைமிகுந் திடுமே!

——: :——

# தமிழ்ப் பேரவை

*தலைவர்* : திரு. த. நமசிவாயம், எம்.ஏ.,எல்.டி.

*துணைத்தலைவர்* : திரு. க. கோவிந்தராசனுர், பி.ஏ. (ஆனர்சு) பி.டி.

*செயலாளர்* : திரு. பி. மு. பார்த்தசாரதி, தெளி நிலை வகுப்பு (இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு)

*துணைச்செயலாளர்* : திரு. நீல. நாடிமுத்து, புகு முக வகுப்பு (இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு)

(அ) தொடக்கவிழா: 1948ஆம் ஆண்டு எட்டாந் திங்கள் 26ஆம் நாள் வியாழக் கிழமை மாலை 5மணிக்கு கல்லூரிப் பெரு வெளியில் கல்லூரித் தமிழ் மாணவ மாணவிகள், ஆசிரியர்கள் யாவருக்கும் அரிய, இனிய தேநீர் விருந்தொன்று கல்லூரித் தமிழ்ப் பேரவையின் சார்பிலே அளிக்கப்பட்டது. சிறப்பு விருந்தினர் சென்னைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத் தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சித் துறைத் தலைவர் திரு. இரா. பி. சேதுப் பிள்ளை, பி.ஏ. பி.எல். அவர்களாவர்.

அன்றைய தினம் மாலை 6மணிக்குக் கல்லூரிப் பெரு மண்டபத்திலே பேரவையின் ஆண்டு முதற் சிறப்புக் கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. அரங்கு அழகின் ஆலயமோ என ஐயுறும் வண்ணம் அத்துணைச் சிறப்புற அலங்கரிக்கப் பட்டிருந்தது. கல்லூரித்தலைவர் திரு. த. நமசிவாயம் அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்கினுர்.

திரு. தர்மாம்பிகை அவர்கள் தமிழ் வணக்கம் பாடக் கூட்டம் தொடங்கியது.

கல்லூரித் தமிழ்த் துறைத் தலைவர் திரு. க. கோவிந்தராசனுர், அவர்கள் அறிஞர் சேது அவர்கள் தம் பேரறிவு பற்றிச் சீருறச் சில சொல்லி அமர்ந்தார்கள்.

கல்லூரித் தெளி நிலை வகுப்பு (முதலாண்டு) மாணவர் திரு. நா. பாண்டுரங்கன் அவர்கள் யாவரும் புகழத்தக்க முறையிலே வரவேற்புரை அளித்தார்.

பின்னர், தலைவர் விழைவின்படிச் சொல்லின் செல்வர் சேது அவர்கள், "பொன்னி நாடு" எனும் பொருள் பற்றி எண்ண எண்ணச் சுவைக்கும் வண்ணம் ஒரு மணி நேரம், பொருள் செறிந்ததோர் சொற்பொழிவாற்றினுர்கள்.

பின்னர், தமிழ்ப் பேரவைச் செயலாளர் பி. மு. பார்த்தசாரதி அவர்கள் விழா மிகவும் சிறந்த முறையிலே யாவரும் புகழத்தக்க தன்மையிலே, அமைதியும் ஒழுங்கும் ஒருங்கமைய நடைபெற்றதற்கு நன்றி கூறியபின், 'வாழிய செந்தமிழ்', 'ஜனகணமண' ஆகிய நாட்டிசைப் பாக்கள் பாடக் கூட்டம் இனிது முடிவுற்றது.

கூட்டத்திற்கு எல்லா மாணவ மாணவிகள் அரசியல் அலுவலகப் பெரு மக்கள் முதலியோர் வந்திருந்தனர். தமிழ்ப் பேரவைத் தொண்டர்கள் பல துறைகளிலும் ஆற்றிய பணி யாவராலும் போற்றப்பட்டது. இதுவரை கல்லூரி கண்ட பெருங் கூட்டங்களில் இதுவுமொன்று.

(ஆ) பாரதி நினைவு நாள்: 1948ம் ஆண்டு ஒன்பதாம் திங்கள் 13ம் தேதி மாலை 5மணிக்கு ஆங்கில மண்டபத்தில் கூட்டம் தொடங்கிற்று.

கல்லூரித் தமிழ்த் துறைத் தலைவர் திரு. க. கோவிந்தராசனுர் அவர்கள் தலைமையில், தற்போது கோவை அரசினர் கல்லூரியிலே தமிழ்ப் பேராசிரியராக உள்ள திரு. முத்து. அரசன் கண்ணனுர், பி.ஓ.எல். (ஆனர்சு) அவர்கள் பாரதியின் சீர்பற்றிச் சிறப்புறப் பேசினுர்கள்.

செயலாளர் திரு. பி. மு. பார்த்தசாரதி அவர்கள் நன்றி கூறியபின் நாட்டுப் பாடல்கள் பாடக் கூட்டம் முடிவுற்றது.

(இ) தமிழ் மாணவர் சொற்போர்: 1948ம் ஆண்டு பத்தாம் திங்கள் மாலை 5மணிக்குக் கல்லூரிப் பெரு மண்டபத்தில் தமிழ்ப் பேரவைச் செயலாளர் பி. மு. பார்த்தசாரதி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் "நாட்டுக்கு நன்மை நல்குவது பொதுப்பணியா! அன்றிச் சொந்தத் தொழிலா?" என்பது பற்றிச் சொற்போர் நடைபெற்றது.

பொதுப் பணியே நன்மை நல்கும் எனத் திருவாளர்கள். நா. பாண்டுரங்கன், மு. தாசுதீன், செ. இராமலிங்கம் முதலியோர் பேசினர்.

இதனை எதிர்த்துத் தோழர்கள், த. பக்கிரிசாமி, அ. ரா. சுப்பிரமணியம், சு. காசிலிங்கம் ஆகியோர் பேசினர்.

தலைவர் முடிவுரையில் "பொதுப் பணியே நன்மை நல்கும்" எனக் கூறினர்.

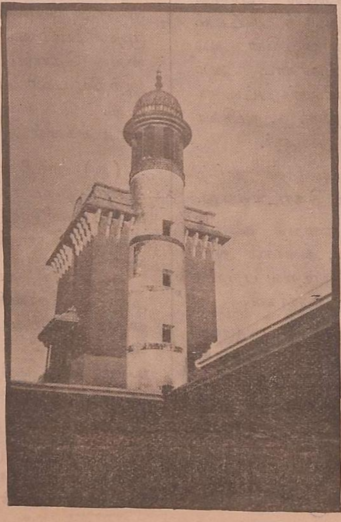
பின்னர், தமிழ்ப் பேரவைத் துணைச் செயலாளர், திரு நீல. நாடிமுத்து நன்றி கூறக் கூட்டம் முடிந்தது.

(ஈ) 1948ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 10ம் நாள் வெள்ளிக்கிழமையன்று மாலை 5மணிக்கு இக் கல்லூரிப் பெருமண்டபத்தில் 'புற நானூறும் தமிழர் நாகரீகமும்," என்பது பற்றி ஓர் சொற்பொழிவு நிகழ்ந்தது.

இக் கல்லூரித் தமிழ் துணை விரிவுரையாளர் உயர் திரு. அ. கிருட்டிணமூர்த்தி, B. O. L., அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்கினர்கள்.

மாணவர்கள் (1) பா. மாணிக்கவாசகன் (2) த. பக்கிரிசாமி (3) ப. வேங்கைமார்பன் (4) மு. கணேசன் (5) ம. தாசுதீன் (6) இரெ. பார்த்தசாரதி முதலியோர், சிறந்த முறையிலே பொருள் செறிந்த, சொற்பொழிவாற்றினர்.

தமிழ்ப் பேரவைத் துணைச்செயலாளர் திரு. நீல. நாடிமுத்து நன்றி கூறக் கூட்டம் இனிது முடிந்தது.



THE COLLEGE TOWER.

OUR BANNER AND BAPU

॥ श्रीः ॥

# ॥ नमस्क्रिया ॥

[ R. K. Parthasarathi M. A., L. T. ]

कीरः पञ्जरयन्त्रणे नियमितः स्वेच्छामिवावाप्तवान् दन्तीन्द्रः सहसा निकृत्तनिगडः स्वीयैः प्रयत्नैरिव ।
मिथ्याज्ञाननिबन्धनान्नर इवोन्मुक्तः परश्रेयसे स्वातन्त्र्यश्रियमाप्य भाति महितो देशोऽस्मदीयोऽधुना ॥

पूर्वं गोकेल्विबुधतिलकैर्वर्धिता देशभक्तिः सत्याहिंसानिरतमनसा गान्धिना या च पुष्टा ।
पण्डिट्नेरुप्रमुखतनयैर्भारतीयैश्च सम्यक् सा गम्भीरं चलति गगने केतुरूपेण रम्यम् ॥ २ ॥

वर्णत्रयेणाकलितां पताकां पश्यात्र दिव्यां पवनेरितां नः ।
शुभ्रो हि वर्णो दृढधर्मनिष्ठामच्छाच्छकीर्तिं विशदीकरोति ॥ ३ ॥

प्रशस्तकेदारनदीनगेन्द्रैरलंकृताया विभवं भुवो नः ।
निरूपयत्यत्र पलाशवर्णः सूर्यांशुसंपर्कविशिष्टकान्तिः ॥ ४ ॥

त्यागोग्रवीर्यादिगुणैः स्वदेहं संत्यक्तवद्भिः पुरुषोत्तमैर्नः ।
देशः स्वतन्त्रत्वमवाप्तवानित्याचष्ट आलोहितवर्ण एषः ॥ ५ ॥

अशोकचक्राभिधया प्रसिद्धं मध्येध्वजं मानितधर्मचक्रम् ।
न्याय्येन मार्गेण प्रवर्त्यतेऽसौ महीति नूनं प्रकटीकरोति ॥ ६ ॥

जयतु जयतु वर्षं भारतं सिद्धकामं लसतु लसतु तस्मिन् वन्दनीया पताका ।
दिशतु दिशतु नः सा मङ्गलं सार्वभौमं नमतु नमतु सर्वो नेरुनीतो जनस्ताम् ॥ ७ ॥

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॥ श्रीः ॥

# ॥ प्रशंसा ॥

**[ Vidyasagara, Mahopadhyaya K. L. Vyasaraja Sastri ]**

जयतु जगति पूज्या राज्यतन्त्रप्रवीणाः शिरसि भरतभूमेर्भूरि भूषायमाणाः ।
भुवनविदितबुद्धिप्राभवाः कार्यधुर्याः परहितनिरताः श्रीनेरुनीता महान्तः ॥

महदिदं प्रमोदस्थानं यदस्माकमियं भारतभूमिः सुगृहीतनाम्नो महात्मगान्धेर्महिम्ना स्वातन्त्र्यमासाद्य साम्प्रतमितरैः साम्राज्यैः सह भुवनरङ्गभुवं प्रवेष्टुं परिकरबन्धमारचयन्ती समुल्लसति । कञ्चित्कालं कारागारबन्धने स्थिताः सर्वेऽप्यहिंसासमरवीराः सम्प्रति बन्धान्मुक्ताः समुन्नतान्यधिकारपदान्यधितिष्ठन्तः सर्वेषां जनानामानन्दं जनयन्ति । तत्रापि नेरुनीता महान्तः समुन्नततमं भारतवर्षीयसाम्राज्यपदमलंकुर्वन्तः भारतदेशीयानस्मान् गर्वभाजस्तन्वन्ति । यत्सत्यं महदधिष्ठितं साम्राज्यपदमिदानीं कमपि शोभातिशयं पुष्णाति ।

असंशयमेतस्मिन्नवसरे तेषां साम्राज्यपीठाधिरोहणं महते फलाय कल्पिष्यते । यतो हि नाद्याप्युपशान्तो भारतवर्षवासिनां जनानामन्योन्यवैरानलः । अद्यापि केषुचित् देशेषु दण्डादण्डि विगृह्णन्ति विभिन्नमतीया जनाः । तेषां परस्परवैरस्यं निरस्य सामरस्यमुत्पादयितुं महात्मगान्धेः प्रियशिष्या एव क्षमाः । मन्यामहे, मधुरया तेषां वचनधारया सर्वतः सत्वरमेव प्रशमं यास्यति मिथोवैरानलः, वास्यति च सर्वतः सौहार्दमलयानिलः ।

अपरं च स्वतन्त्रायामस्यां भारतभूमौ नव्यव्यवस्थासंविधानमखिलं महतावधानेन कर्तव्यमवशिष्यते । महात्मगान्धेर्मनसि स्थितं रामराज्यसदृशं प्रजाराज्यं प्रतिष्ठापयितव्यमस्ति । एतादृशानामतिगहनानां कार्यकलापानां पूर्वरङ्गरचनायां तेषां मतिविभवः सुतरामुपकरिष्यति ।

अन्यच्च; देशोऽयमस्माकं विविधानां विद्यानां विसयावहानां कलानां चावासभूमिः । अधुना नवीनायां संस्कृतौ वितन्यमानायामेताः प्राक्तन्यो विद्याः कलाश्च संस्कृत्य समुत्कर्षं लम्भनीयाः । एतादृशेष्वर्थेषु समुचितं पन्थानमुपदेष्टुं प्रभविष्यति तेषां दूरदर्शिता । संस्कृतभाषा तावत् सम्प्रति किञ्चिदिव संशयडोलामारोपिता संलक्ष्यत इति केचिदाशङ्कन्ते । परन्तु तादृशेषु भारतीयविद्याप्रणयिषु जाग्रत्सु न जात्वेतादृशी दुर्दशा सम्भविष्यतीति सुधीरमाकलयामः ।

नीतिशास्त्रविचक्षणानां महाभागानां विदितवेदितव्यानां परिज्ञाताखिललोकतत्त्वानां प्रख्यातमतिप्रकर्षाणां विचारचतुराणां कर्मणि कुशलानां तेषां पुरस्तात् न किमपि विशेषतो वक्तव्यं पश्यामः । सर्वजनप्रियङ्कराणां भारतभूमिक्षेमङ्कराणां अतिमहतां कर्मणामाचरणे निरतानां तेषां दीर्घायुरारोग्यं च भूयादिति भूयोभूयस्तं सर्वेश्वरं प्रार्थयामहे ॥

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॥ श्रीः ॥

# ॥ समुद्रः ॥

**[ Sarasakavi R. Appannachar,** B. A., B. T., (Old Boy) **]**

क्षीराब्धिवासभवने कमलाकलत्रः यः शेषभोगशयने मधुरं शयानः ।
कृष्णः पयोद इव चारुसमुद्रमध्ये तोयं पिबन् विजयते स भुवो विभूत्यै ॥ १ ॥

श्रान्तो विधाय बहु कर्म दिवा दिनान्ते विश्रान्तये सपदि सागरमागतोऽहम् ।
एवंविधैर्नियतमेव हि संविधानैः उत्फुल्लतां झटिति कूणितमेति चेतः ॥ २ ॥

मामाप्तमाह्वयति हर्षविकासितात्मा सप्रेम फेनततिदर्शितमन्दहासः ।
रत्नाकरः स्वयमुदञ्चितवीचिहस्तैः शिष्टस्तथा ह्यतिथिसत्कृतिकृत्प्रकृत्या ॥ ३ ॥

प्रावर्धत प्रतिदिनं प्रियता तथा हि संबन्धमाहुरभिभाषणपूर्वमेव ।
काले गते सरससंलपितामृतैर्नौ किञ्चिद्रहस्यमपि नास्ति यदन्तराले ॥ ४ ॥

इत्थं प्रपूज्य च यथोचितमात्मवृत्त्या सञ्चारयन् क्लमविनोदकरार्द्रवातान् ।
प्रोवाच मामिति "सखेऽद्य कुतो विलम्बः आधिं रहः कमपि मे तव वक्तुकामः ॥ ५ ॥

दुःखं हि सज्वरुजमस्ति सुहृद्भिरक्तं नूनं विवक्षितमभाषितमार्तिदायि ।
काले मधोरभिनवसयमानपद्मे भृङ्गो वसन्ततिलकश्रियमाबिभर्ति ॥ ६ ॥

सा मे वधूवलय एकतमापि चित्रं मन्दाकिनी ममतया न हि सङ्गता माम् ।
दीर्घोष्णनिश्वसितमित्युरुकारणेन वेलानिलेन सततं प्रकटीकरोमि ॥ ७ ॥

चुंबन्नदीः स खलु केवलभूमिजाताः उत्को य एष रमते प्रकटं प्रकामम् ।
तस्मान्न मे प्रियतया भवितुं स साधुः इत्येव किं वियुयुजे सुरदीर्घिका माम् ॥ ८ ॥

श्रीकृष्णपूतपदपङ्कजसंभवाहं श्रीकण्ठपावनकपर्दविराजमाना ।
सा मामितीव सहसा दृढदृप्तमत्ता किं प्राग्रणीः कुटिलगासु तिरश्चकार ॥ ९ ॥

श्रीरामचन्द्रपितृभिः सगरैरहं तु सृष्टः पुरा किल तथा सुमहाप्रयत्नैः ।
दुर्धर्षताकपिलतातिगभीरतादौ मामेव सर्वकवयो ह्युपमानयन्ति ॥ १० ॥

कुक्षिस्थले समुपसंहृतसर्वलोकः श्रीजानिरेष भगवान् वटपत्रशायी ।
कृष्णः पुरा किल समाप युगान्तकाले मामेव हीह शरणं जगतां शरण्यः ॥ ११ ॥

कल्पावसानसमयप्रतिसंहृतात्मा सोऽहं स एव भगवान् पुरुषः पुराणः ।
शङ्खी गभीरमहिमा नवनीरदाभः कुक्षिभ्रमद्बहुविधामृतजन्तुजालः ॥ १२ ॥

वक्षोजकोटिधृतविष्टपधारिकृष्णा गोपीव नाहमपि नाम लभेऽत्र चित्रम् ।
अन्यत्र कीर्तिरपरत्र च कर्म सत्यं इत्येतदेव बहुशः खलु लोकरीतिः ॥ १३ ॥

पुण्यैर्जनैरिह हि पुण्यजनैरिव श्रीः कर्माक्षमैरपि लघु ह्रियते समज्ञा ।
इत्थं मनः कलुषिते मम विप्रयोगात् मथ्नन्ति देहमपि मे शतधा हि मर्त्याः ॥ १४ ॥

उच्चैस्तमामतिभयंकरमेकमास्ते अण्वग्निशस्त्रमिति नूनममेयशक्ति ।
मद्गौरवे गणित एतदणोरणीयान् रूक्षे तु धाम्नि गणिते महतो महीयान् ॥ १५ ॥

अह्नाय यत्प्रलयकारि चराचराणां अण्वग्निशस्त्रमतिमात्रकठोरघोरम् ।
यत्तेजसा लयमहानटनाट्यरङ्गः साध्यं ममैव किल सिध्यति सर्वनाशः ॥ १६ ॥

ईदृक्तया प्रबलशक्तिमियत्तया च तस्य प्रमातुमचिरात् 'बिकिनी' प्रदेशे ।
अन्तर्बहिः प्रयुयुजुः किल मे द्विवारं हा! हन्त! हन्त हतशस्त्रमिदं कठोरम् ॥ १७ ॥

भूभक्षणाय शतयोजनमायतोऽहं भूभङ्गसङ्गचलतुङ्गतरङ्गपाणिः ।
अद्धा तदाहि मम रूपमतिप्रचण्डं हुं केवलं करुणया कृतवान् विरामम् ॥ १८ ।

मामग्निशस्त्रमुपयुज्य विचित्रशक्तिं अन्तर्बहिश्च विविधं बहुधा तुदन्ति ।
एकैव पूर्वमभवत्खलु युद्धभूमिः सर्वैव भूमिरधुना रणरङ्गभूमिः ॥ १९ ॥

प्राङ्मां जनाः समतरन् हि ममोर्ध्वमेव चित्रं ममान्तरपि मामधुना तरन्ति ।
निर्मान्ति केचिदुदरे मम शस्त्रशालां युध्यन्ति मां कलुषयन्ति सहस्रधा च ॥ २० ॥

किं भक्षिता न हि मया बहवः प्रदेशाः बाभासिता द्रविडभूरिव भूरिभूत्या ।
अज्ञास्तथापि न हि मां गणयन्ति चित्रं एतावदल्पविजयैरवलिप्तमत्ताः ॥ २१ ॥

कर्तुं जगत्तिरयितुं परमन्यथा वा कर्तुं किमस्ति न हि मे महिमा स विष्णोः ।
मातङ्गनक्रतिमिमुख्यकठोरघोरयादोमयं च मम भाति तथापि सैन्यम् ॥ २२ ॥

अद्धा न किं गिलति मे चपलोर्मिजिह्वा जिह्व मर्त्यमशकान् लघु कालवहेः ।
सत्यं तथापि न पुनर्मम तेषु रोषः क्रुध्यन्ति नैव पितरो निजबालकेभ्यः " ॥ २३ ॥

किमपि किमपि मन्दं मन्दमासक्तियोगात् निजरुजमिति मह्यं जल्पतस्तस्य सिन्धोः ।
अविदितगतसन्ध्या साधुपङ्क्तं यथाहः तिरयति हि तमिस्रा सर्वथा सर्वलोकम् ॥ २४ ॥

इति कृतिरतिमन्देनापि बालेन बद्धा सहृदयहृदयाब्जं प्रीतिफुल्लं करोति ।
न भवति वद सिन्धोर्वर्णनं कस्य तृप्त्यै अकुशलकलितेति त्यज्यते किं नु माला ॥ २५ ॥

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# THE SAMSKRITA SAMAJAM

President: Sri D. Namasivayam, *Principal*, (*Ex-officio*).
Vice-President: Sri R. K. Parthasarathi, M.A., L.T.
Secretary: P. C. Ranganathan, IV, B.A., iv B/S.
Asst. Secretary: S. Nagarathnam, II Class, MPC/S.

The Inaugural Address of the Samajam was given by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.), Reader in Sanskrit, Madras University, on 14-9-1948, with Sri D. Namasivayam, Principal, in the chair.

At first there was a Tea Party to all the members of the Staff and all the Sanskrit students of the College. Then two Photographs were taken of the Junior and Senior Sanskrit Students separately.

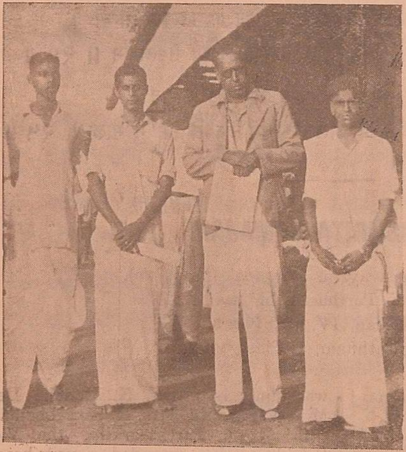
The Meeting began with the recital of slokas from eminent authors by S. Vedantam, S. Sampath, S. Sambasivan and K. Narayanan. A Samskrita Kriti was sung by Miss. K. Renuka Devi, Miss. V. Saroji & Mrs. R. Satyabhama.

Sri R. K. Parthasarathi, the Vice-President, then extended a very hearty welcome to Dr. C. Kunhan Raja and referred to his extensive research work in Sanskrit. He next read messages wishing the function all success from H. E. Dr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India, the Hon, Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukerjee, the Hon. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Justice P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Sri K. M. Munshi, the Hon. Sri B. Gopal Reddi, H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami

Sastri, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and H. E. Sri M. S. Aney, the Governor of Bihar. Good wishes were also received from the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and H.E. Sri Kailasanath Katju, the Governor of West Bengal.

Dr. C. Kunhan Raja then spoke on 'Sanskrit and India's contribution to the World'. After dwelling on the Vedic and classical periods of Sanskrit Literature, he spoke of its incomparable greatness, and called it the elder sister of Persian, Greek and Latin. Sanskrit has been a very great unifying force in humanity, representing a harmonious blend of Religion, Philosophy and Science. It is a rich source of spiritual uplift, knowing no boundaries of race, creed, caste, colour or country. There was a misconception in the minds of some people that the study of Sanskrit would prejudicially affect the growth of Regional Languages. It should be remembered that the great poets in the regional languages were all well acquainted with the classics and to that extent the beauty and richness of the regional languages were enhanced.

India has a great mission to perform in the World. She must share her spiritual wealth with other countries. The Mimamsa philosophy which recognises the supremacy of moral law should be broadcast to the world as a cure for all its ills. Sanskrit, as the language of our culture should be studied, in order to inspire men to great heights both in the material and spiritual planes.



Dr. C. Kunhan Raja with the Vice-President

After the Lecture, M. Santanagopalakrishnan and R. Viswanathan read out beautiful passages from Kadambari and Dasakumaracharita. Then, S. Vedantam, G. Venkatachalam, S. Nagaratnam, D. Narayanaswami, Q. N. Gurumani, K. Narayanan, K. Sambasivan and S. Sampath enacted—with appropriate dress—short scenes from Malavikagnimitra and Gita Govinda.

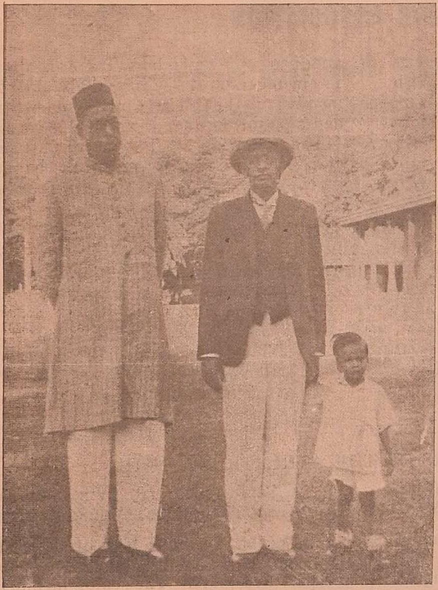
With the vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary and the singing of the National Anthem by Miss. V. Saroji and Mrs. R. Satyabhama, the function came to a delightful and happy end.

* * *

The Governor-General's message was:—'Is it necessary for you to get blessings from the Governor-General for inaugurating a Samskrita Samajam at Kumbakonam, one of the seats of ancient learning in India? It is the Governor-General that stands in need of blessings from Samskrita Pandits who are both learned and gentle-hearted. The glory of our ancient literature demands self-confidence and it hurts me to see people seeking patronage from me, when the reverse should be the case, namely, that I should seek the patronage of good and learned men."

* * *

The second meeting was held on 24-9-1948 when K. Seshadri (II Class,



Dr. C. Kunhan Raja with the President

MPC/S) spoke on Bana, the great Sanskrit prose-writer, with Sri P. Seshadrinathachar, Sanskrit Pandit, in the chair. An elaborate account was given of Bana's life and his works, illustrated by many quotations from the Kadambari. S. Krishnamurti (IV B.A., iv B/S) spoke on the need for renewing Sanskrit learning. With the usual vote of thanks by the Secretary and the singing of the National Anthem, the meeting terminated.

* * *

R. Viswanathan (III B.A. iv B/S) spoke on Bhasa, the Dramatist, at the third meeting held on 15-11-48. K. Narayanan (III, B.A. iv B/S) presided on the occasion. A critical estimate of Svapna Vasavadatta was given with special reference to its suitability for the stage. With a vote of thanks and the singing of the National Anthem, the meeting came to a close.

# THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

*President*: Sri D. Namasivayam, M.A., L.T., *Principal (Ex-Officio)*.
*Vice-President*: Sri V. Gopalaswami Iyengar, M.A., L.T.
*Secretary*: G. V. Kochet, IV B.A., IV B/T.
*Asst. Secretary*: P. Dharmayyan, II Class, IMP/T.

The Inaugural Address was given by Sri R. Lakshminarasimhan, M. A., Lecturer in English, Madura College, on 17-9-48, with the Principal in the chair.

After a brief welcome address by the Vice-President, the Lecturer stressed the Value of Culture and the benefits from a study of Shakespeare, the greatest of English poets.

With a vote of thanks by the Secretary, the meeting came to a close.

A special feature of the meeting was the singing of English songs to the accompaniment on the piano.

The second meeting was held on 11-11-48 with Sri N. R. Kedari Rao, M. A., L. T., Head of the Department of English, in the chair, when K. Balakrishnan, (III B. SC.), read a paper on 'The Future of English in India.' He said that though the English quit India, the English language had still an important role to play in our country.

Sri R. Swaminathan, B.A., in his supplementary remarks spoke of the importance of English as an international language.

With the concluding remarks of the Chairman and the usual vote of thanks by the Secretary, the meeting terminated.

# ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE activities of the Athletic Association started on 1st July 1948. With the improved grounds a full size Hockey court has been laid out. More members are playing Hockey regularly than in the previous years. There are three Tennis courts functioning with about 30 paying members. There are about 110 members in the Canoe Club and 60 members in the Cricket Club. Women Students play Ring-tennis and Table-tennis.

The following is the list of Captains and Vice-Captains determined by election for the various games for the year 1948-49:

| Game. | Captain. | Vice-Captain. |
|---|---|---|
| Foot-ball | C. Wilfred Das Israel, IV B.A., IV B/T | K. Ranganathan, III B.Sc. (P) |
| Hockey | Joseph Xavier Antony, II Class, IMP/T | G. A. Christie, III B. Sc. (P) |
| Athletics | A. Samuel Yesudian, IV B.A., IV B/T | S. Ramalingam, III B.A., IV B/T |
| Cricket | K R. Subramanian, IV B.Sc. (C) | R. Srinivasan, IV B.Sc. (C) |
| Basket-ball | K.Panchanatham IV B A., IV B/T | S. Rajamanickam, II Class., PCN/T |
| Volley-ball | T. D. Balakrishnan, IV B.A., V/T | S. Krishnamurthi, III B Sc. (P) |
| Badminton | N. Venugopalan, II Class, IMP/T | V. Thirunavukkarasu, II Class, IMP/T |
| Tennis | S. Nagarajan, IV B.Sc. (C) | K. Ramachandran, III B.Sc. (M) |
| Ring-tennis | K. Raman, IV B. Sc. (P) | O. N. Gurumani, II Class, PCN/S |
| Canoe | V. Gopalan, IV B.Sc. (M) | S. Nagarajan, IV B. Sc. (P) |
| Gymnasium | P. Shanmugavadivelu, IV B.A., V/T | T. Packiriswami, III B.A , V/T |

STUDENT MEMBERS OF THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL.

1. S. Nagarajan, IV B.Sc. (C)
2. V. Gopalan, IV B. Sc. (M)
3. A. Samuel Yesudian, IV B.A., IV B/T
4. K. Panchanatham, IV B.A., IV B/T

A number of matches were arranged in all the games with the Old Boys and the local clubs. At the end of August 1948 the various teams of the College visited the Annamalai University and played a series of matches with the teams there. The foot-ball team is maintaining its standard of last year.

The Inter-Group Competitions in the various games are going on and will be over by the middle of January '49.

The Annual Swimming Competition was held in the river on 8-8-1948. S. Nagarajan, IV B. Sc. (C) stood first. M. S. Ramachandran, I Class, MLP/S was second and V. Guruswamy, II Class, MPC/S was third.

*Canoe Club*. Owing to lack of materials new boats could not be constructed for the past five years. The senior members of the Canoe Club went on a number of short trips to Swamimalai during the month of August 1948.

A party of 24 members of the Canoe Club led by Sri S. Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Physical Training Instructor, rowed up the river Cauvery as far as the Grand Anicut in September 1948.

The 29th Annual Regatta was celebrated on 29th October 1948 with Dr. K. C. Chakko, B. A., D. Sc., M. I. E., I.E.S. as President. The function was a grand success.

ERRATA

| Page | Col. | Line | For | Read |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | 4 | "Arya" | the "Arya" |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | Arya | the "Arya" |
| 4 | 2 | 27 | works | work |
| 8 | 1 | 23 | possible | be possible |
| 8 | 1 | 36 | cal | mical |
| 8 | 1 | 37 | plant | planet |
| 9 | 2 | 8 | infinitisemal | infinitesimal |
| 12 | 2 | 7 | ஒவ்வொ | ஒவ்வொருவ |
| 14 | 1 | 39 | then | than |
| 16 | 2 | 9 | throughtful | thoughtful |

எமது பொங்கல் வாழ்த்துக்கள்

யாவருக்கும் உரித்தாகுக

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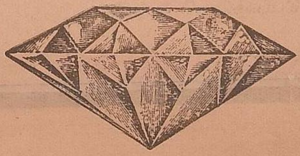

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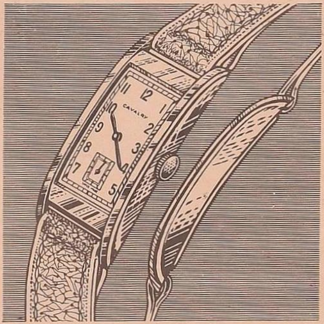


# மாடர்ன் வாட்ச் கம்பெனி

**98, டவுன் ஹைஸ்கூல் ரோடு, கும்பகோணம்**

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